



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

February 25, 2025

NOAH SCHEER



FOIPA Request No.: 1556097-000
Subject: SCHUMAN, FREDERICK LEWIS

Dear Mr. Scheer:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

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☐ (k)(2)

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☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

113 pages were reviewed and 110 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

In response to your narrowed Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, enclosed are the processed documents.

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Records that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file numbers 100-HQ-448203 Ser 1, 100-HQ-448203 Ser 3, 100-HQ-100035 Ser 60, 100-HQ-329612 Ser 88, 100A-BT-6102 Ser 1, 61-HQ-7374 Ser 1287, 61-HQ-7374 Ser 1296, 100-HQ-437931 Ser 6, 105-HQ-40542-A Ser WORKER, 105-HQ-15576 Ser 132, 100-HQ-372598 Ser 944, 100-HQ-372598 Ser 1992, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 514, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 662, 100-HQ-356139 Ser 846, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 1101, 61-HQ-7559 Ser 7207, 61-HQ-7559 Ser 10861, 100-HQ-72924 Ser 860, 100-HQ-369492 Ser 23, 100-HQ-64700 Ser 1214, 100-HQ-7046 Ser 374, 100-HQ-357934 Ser 1412, 100-HQ-357934 Ser 1487, 100-HQ-69266 Ser 10, 100-HQ-1361924 Ser 31, 100-HQ-426147 Ser 18, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 661, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 662, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 715, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 846, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 1101, 100-HQ-356137 Ser 1303, 100-HQ-422049 Ser 4, 100-HQ-422049 Ser 15, 100-HQ-356137-A, 100-HQ-165656, 100-PD-10682, 100-BS-5908, 100-HQ-100035 Ser 32, 100-HQ-273049 Ser 33, 100-WF-283-1C Ser 409, 100-WF-1618 Ser 636, 100-WF-17493, 100-WF-17797 Ser 4, 100-WF-20274 Ser 6, and 100-WF-21348 Ser 1.

Records that may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

For your information, a search of the indices to our Central Records System reflected there were additional records potentially responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. We have attempted to obtain this material so it could be reviewed to determine whether it was responsive to your request. We were advised that the potentially responsive records were not in their expected location and could not be located after a reasonable search. Following a reasonable waiting period, another attempt was made to obtain this material. This search for the missing records also met with unsuccessful results.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." If possible, please provide a copy of your original request and this response letter with your appeal.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records or administrative records of previous FOIPA requests.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1556097-000

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PRAGA PRESS

A source advised on April 26, 1957, that Praga Press, Incorporated, 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was organized as a printing company in January, 1943. At this time the company regularly printed "Nova Doba", a Czech language publication, and about 31 other publications which were for the most part union shop newspapers for labor unions described by this source as being under Communist influence.

The source also stated that the organization is currently Communist dominated and primarily concerns itself with the printing of "Nova Doba" and "Ludove Noviny", Czech and Slovak language weekly newspapers which are Communist dominated and follow the Communist Party line. In addition, Praga Press has in the past printed and is presently printing the "Party Forum", which is the official monthly organ of the Communist Party, Illinois-Indiana District.

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CG 100-3810

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Communist Party, USA (CP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The following organizations and/or publications, which have not been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the Appendix Section of this report:

Imported Publications and Products

"National Guardian"

Praga Press

I. LOCATION

The Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) is located in Room 1102, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

(T-1, 9/2/58)

II. OFFICERS

On July 21, 1958, Mr. WILLIAM G. WORTHEY, Supervisor, Corporation Department, Office of the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, made available to SA WILLIAM A. TEMPLE, the Articles of Incorporation of the CCASF. These records reflected that an annual report was filed on February 28, 1958, which stated that the registered office was located at 187 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and listed its Resident Agent as LE ROY WOLINS. Its officers and directors are MANDEL S. FERMAN, President and Director, LE ROY WOLINS, Secretary and Director, JOHN VOGEL, Treasurer and Director, and ELLEN BRANDSTETTER. This report further reflected the

CG 100-3810

character of affairs, which the corporation was actually conducting, as carrying on educational activities, to promote American-Soviet friendship.

As of September, 1958, the following were listed as the officers of the CCASF:

MANDEL TERMAN - Chairman
LE ROY WOLINS - Secretary
JOHN VOGEL - Treasurer

(T-1, 9/2/58)

New York, New York, a self-admitted former member of the CP, advised on May 8, 1950, that he knew MANDEL TERMAN as a concealed member of the CP prior to 1945.

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During May, 1956, LE ROY WOLINS, a CP member, was present at a meeting held on the West Side of Chicago of CP members active in various peace organizations.

(T-2, 5/31/56)

T-3 advised on January 30, 1958, that ELLEN BRANDSTETTER is an officer of the CCASF and spent considerable time participating in the activities of this organization. BRANDSTETTER is also known to attend and support various CP front groups in the Chicago area.

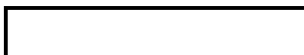
T-4 advised on March 30, 1950, that JOHN VOGEL would in 1950, return to the Painters Club, CP, USA, District Number 8, Chicago.

CG 100-3810

III. MEMBERSHIP

As of July, 1958, there were listed 105 enrolled members of the CCASF, and 593 subscribers to the monthly bulletin issued by the organization.

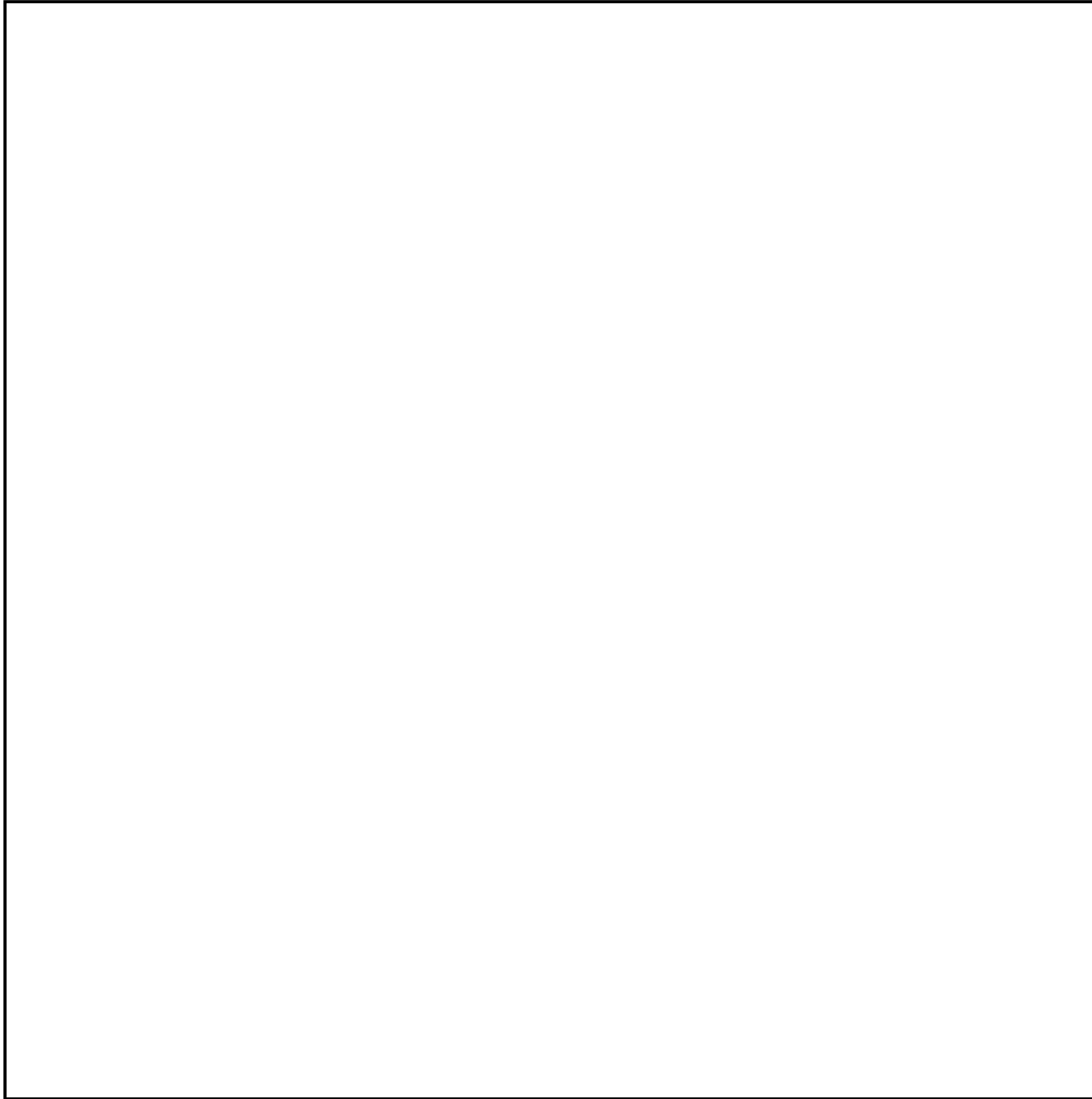
(T-1, 7/23/58)



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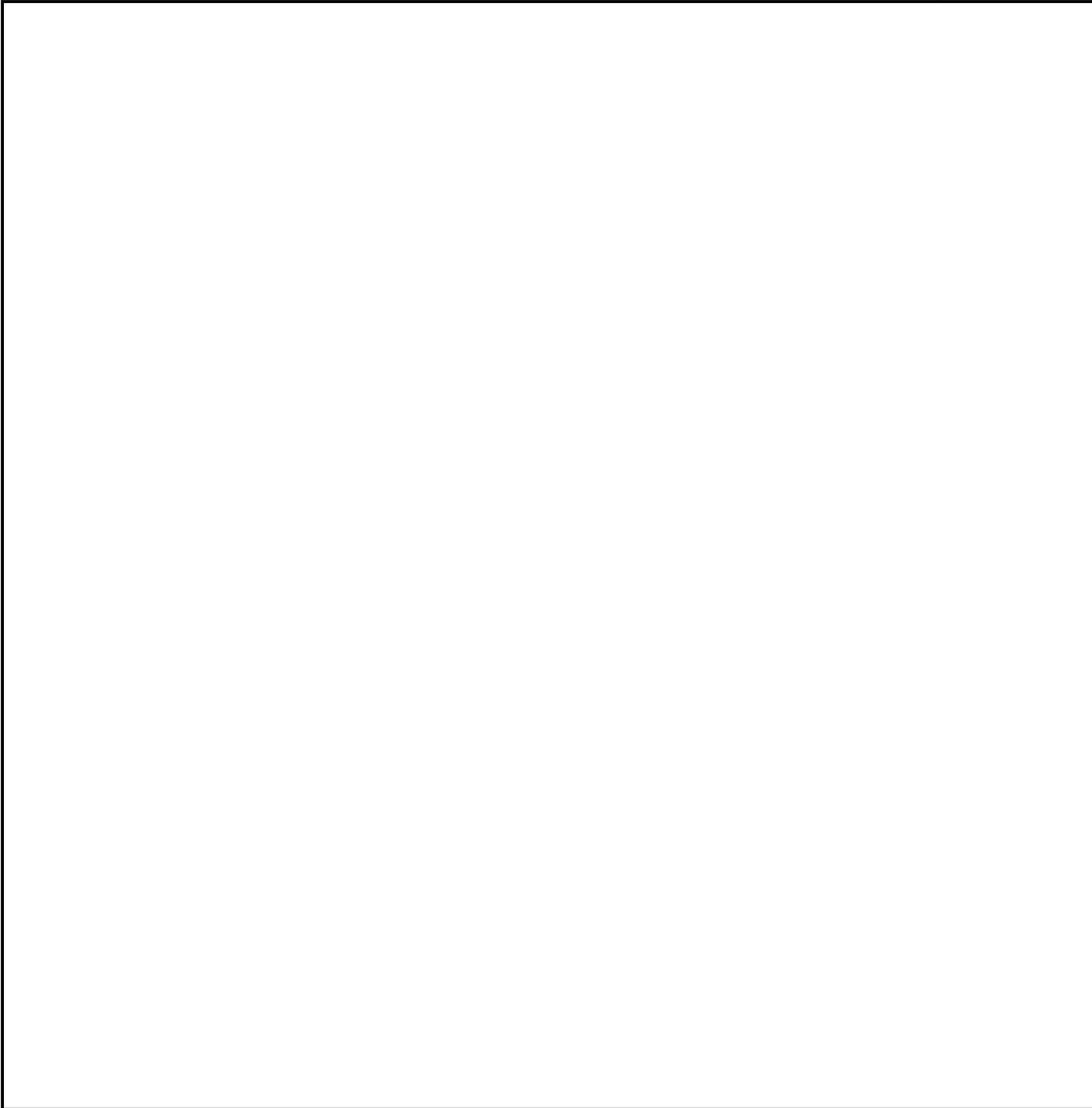
CG 100-3810

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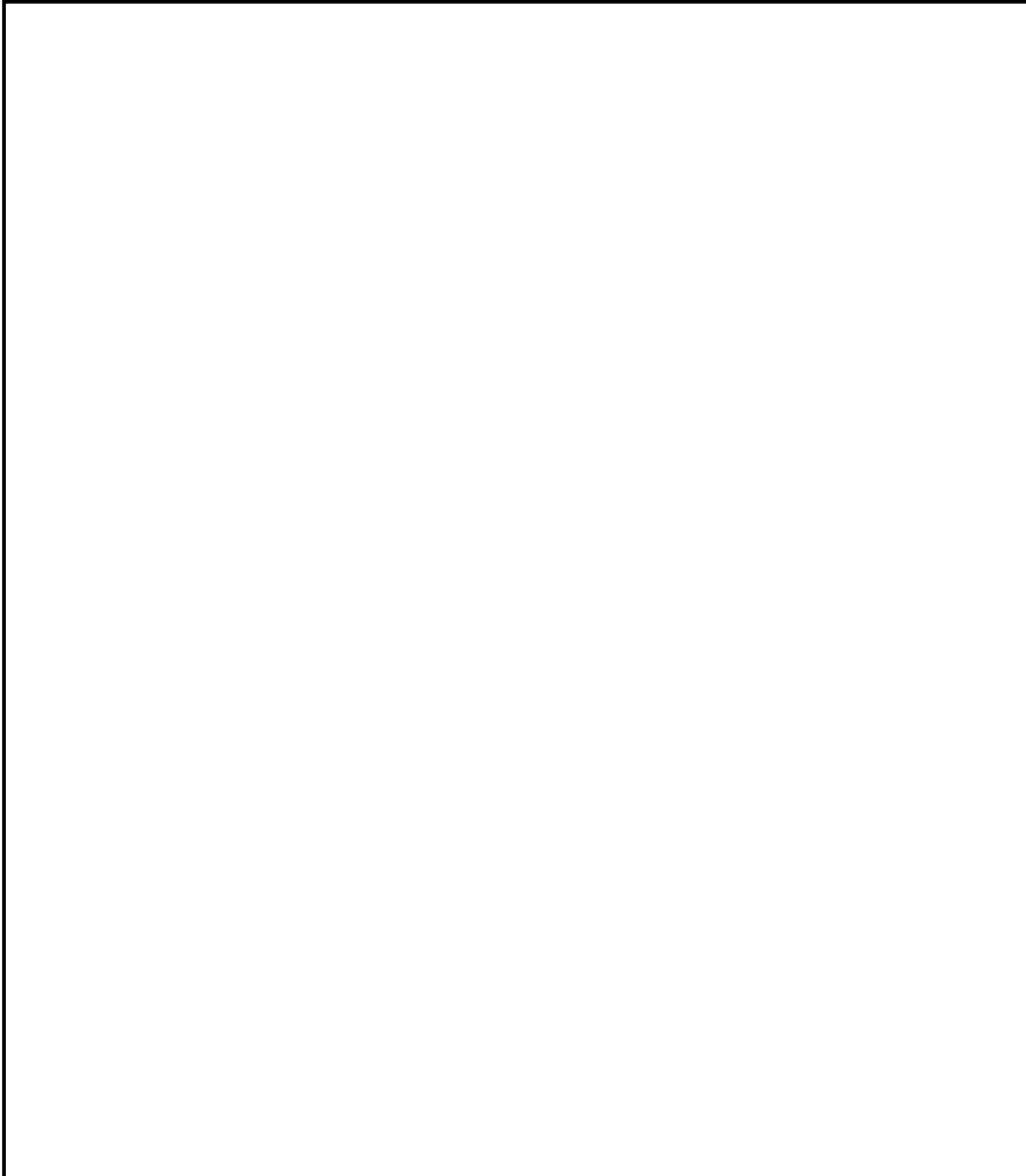


CG 100-3810

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CG 100-3810

The above information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum in a regular proceedings.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

The July 15, 1949, edition of the "Washington Times Herald", a Washington, D.C. newspaper, carried an article entitled, "Probers Told Robeson Is a Veteran Red". This article reflects that MANNING JOHNSON, an ex-CP leader, told a Committee of Congress on July 14, 1949, that PAUL ROBESON had been a member of the CP for many years.

This source advised that

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CG 100-3810

Figures for period April 1, 1958, to June 30, 1958, not available.

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V. ORIGIN AND SCOPE

The copy of the bylaws of the CCASF adopted July 20, 1943, and amended May 10, 1945, and January 8, 1958, set forth the objects of this corporation as set forth in the Certificate of Incorporation as follows:

A. To facilitate factual education of the people of the United States respecting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

B. To act as a clearing house for such educational information.

These bylaws also set forth the fact that the governing body of the organization would be the Board of Directors who would hold office for one year. The annual election of the Board of Directors would be held in December, however, additional members may be elected during the year by unanimous vote of the Board. These bylaws also set forth that the officers elected from the Board of Directors would be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

These bylaws also stated that membership to the organization was open to the general public upon

CG 100-3810

payment of a membership contribution, the amount of which would be established by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors should establish an Executive Committee to recommend policy to the Board and carry out the policy decisions of the Board. The Board should also establish any other committees it might deem necessary. These bylaws also reflected that amendments could be made to the bylaws by a two-thirds majority vote of Board members present at any meeting of the Board after notice of such intention to amend was given at least two weeks prior to such meeting.

(T-6, 1/29/58)

VI. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The CCASF held a meeting on January 24, 1958, in the Polo Room of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. At this affair MANDEL TERMAN gave a report on the program of the CCASF. TERMAN spoke of the work that the Council had accomplished and estimated that the Council's expenses for the year 1958 would be approximately \$15,000.00. TERMAN said they contemplated receiving \$7,000.00 in contributions, \$5,000.00 from the sale of literature, and the balance would be raised from admissions and collections at various affairs. TERMAN made a plea for pledges.

Another speaker at this affair was HENRY NOYES, who spoke of peaceful competition between the United States and Russia.

(T-3, 2/5/58)

T-1, on January 27, 1958, furnished substantially the same information as T-3 regarding the aforementioned meeting.

CG 100-3810

HENRY NOYES was among the members who were in attendance at a meeting of the Machinists Club Number 2, Flynn Section, CP, Illinois District, held on October 10, 1957, in Chicago.

(T-7, 10/29/57)

During March, 1958, the CCASF issued a press release which stated that Dr. CORLISS LAMONT would discuss "Travel Exchange and American-Soviet Understanding" at the Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, on March 2, 1958. The release stated that LAMONT had taught at Cornell, Harvard and the New School for Social Research, and was now teaching at Columbia University. This release stated that LAMONT was expected to deal at length with the importance of the wide ranging agreement on exchanges of culture, science, ideas and tourists recently reached between the United States and the Soviet Government.

(T-1, 2/3/58)

The CCASF sponsored a meeting in the Crystal Room of the Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, on March 2, 1958. The featured speaker at this affair was Dr. CORLISS LAMONT. LAMONT spoke on a ten point program that should be used in getting along with Russia, commenting that instead of spending 40 billion dollars for war machinery, we could spent it on roads, hospitals and education. According to LAMONT, Red China should be allowed to come into the United Nations, and East and West Germany should be united into a neutral nation.

Another speaker at this affair was HENRY NOYES, who commented on the coming depression in the United States, stating that something like six million people are unemployed in the United States while in Russia there is no unemployment. NOYES made a collection speech and approximately \$275.00 was collected.

(T-8, 3/4/58)

CG 100-3810

T-1 and T-3, on March 4, and March 10, 1958, respectively, furnished substantially the same information concerning the aforementioned meeting.

A meeting was held in the office of the CCASF, Room 403, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, on March 5, 1958, with approximately 10 individuals present. The purpose of this meeting was to set up a welcoming and entertainment committee, the function of which would be to welcome and entertain Russian dignitaries coming to Chicago. LE ROY WOLINS, who was present, desired to assemble a group of people who have cars who could greet these individuals and also arrange receptions, television and radio appearances, and entertain them while in Chicago.

(T-1, 3/6/58)

On March 24, 1958, a meeting was held in the office of the CCASF, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, to make plans for a birthday celebration for PAUL ROBESON on April 9, 1958. This group discussed how many speakers should be included in the program, the length of the speeches, and other general arrangements for the meeting. It was also stated that the office of the CCASF would move to 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, on April 1, 1958.

(T-1, 3/25/58)

During March, 1958, the CCASF issued a press release stating that Professor FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, America's leading authority on the Soviet Union, would speak before the CCASF on March 25, 1958, discussing "The U.S.S.R. Since 1917". This meeting was scheduled to be held at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago. The release stated that SCHUMAN travelled extensively in the Soviet Union gathering material for his new book, "Russia Since 1917". The release stated that SCHUMAN was for

CG 100-3810

many years a WOODROW WILSON Professor of Political Science at Williams College and has always been a greatly sought after guest lecturer at leading American universities.

(T-2, 3/10/58)

The CCASF sponsored a gathering on March 25, 1958, at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, with approximately 150 individuals in attendance. MANDEL TERMAN was Chairman of the meeting and introduced the main speaker as Professor FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, Professor of Political Science at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, who during 1956 spent some time in Russia. SCHUMAN, in his speech, stated that the present cold war between the United States and the U.S.S.R. was not caused by Russia. He stated that Russia has had peaceful co-existence as a policy since 1920. SCHUMAN commented that if the present arms race is continued the danger of world destruction through hydrogen bomb warfare is most probable. SCHUMAN expressed the opinion that if enough Americans and people of other nations could influence their leaders to abandon the arms race and end atomic and hydrogen bomb tests, then the world would see an era of peace.

MANDEL TERMAN then spoke about the CCASF, stating the Council has gone through some rough days, but it seems that conditions are changing.

(T-9, 3/28/58)

T-1, T-10, and T-11, on March 28, 1958, March 26, 1958, and March 28, 1958, respectively, furnished substantially the same information concerning the aforementioned meeting.

A press release was issued by the CCASF during April, 1958, concerning a birthday celebration for PAUL ROBESON on April 9, 1958.

CG 100-3810

The release stated that ROBESON was one of the greatest figures in American history, but has been denied a passport by the United States State Department because they "don't like his politics". The release stated that messages were expected from world leaders such as Prime Minister NEHRU of India.

(T-1, 4/7/58)

The April 10, 1958, issue of the "Chicago Daily News", a Chicago newspaper, on Page 10, Column 3, carried an article which stated that PAUL ROBESON was in Chicago to sing at his 60th birthday celebration under the sponsorship of the CCASF. According to the article, ROBESON stated that he would sing for various groups and at places where he could advance the cause of Soviet and American friendship.

On April 9, 1958, the CCASF sponsored a celebration honoring PAUL ROBESON on his 60th birthday, at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. Approximately 800 people were in attendance at this affair and telegrams from all over the world were read congratulating ROBESON on his birthday. The main speaker at this affair was ROBESON, who stated that through his singing he has tried to develop brotherhood and the oneness of mankind. The main theme of ROBESON's speech was that all people are one and equal. ROBESON spoke about the American Progressive movement's great struggle having taken place during the past few years and said America could not be what it is today without the contributions of the "American Left." Other speakers at this affair all praised ROBESON and the work he has done.

(T-9, 4/11/58)

CG 100-3810

T-1 on April 14, 1958, in addition to reporting substantially the same information as T-9 concerning the aforementioned meeting, advised that ROBESON stated in his speech he returned to the United States to stand by the side of his people until "we find freedom and peace in this world". ROBESON talked of the greetings he had received from "children of the Soviet Union, China and India". ROBESON further stated that we should tell the world we want peace and have to stop nuclear tests. ROBESON said, "I stand here at this moment for this organization to fight for peace, there must be peace between the United States and the Soviet Union, there must be a Summit Conference; this has to do with saving the whole world. I have been to the Soviet Union, I have found freedom from prejudice and human dignity there, but had to come back to fight for myself as a Negro."

T-11 in April 14, 1958, furnished substantially the same information concerning the aforementioned meeting.

An announcement of a meeting being sponsored by the CCASF on April 16, 1958, at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, was distributed during March, 1958. The announcement stated that the featured speaker would be Dr. JEROME DAVIS, a personal acquaintance of LENIN, STALIN and KHRUSHCHEV, who had just returned from his ninth trip to Russia and the U.S.S.R. including a two hour interview with KHRUSHCHEV. DAVIS was described as a noted author of 20 books and a former Professor at Yale and Dartmouth Universities.

(T-11, 3/28/58)

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A meeting featuring Dr. JEROME DAVIS was held on April 16, 1958, at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, under the auspices of the CCASF. Approximately 60 individuals were in attendance at this meeting. DAVIS, in his speech, spoke of various trips he has made to Russia since 1916. DAVIS related that Russia is now producing more scientists, doctors and engineers than the United States and even KHRUSHCHEV today vows that Russia in the very near future will surpass the United States in agriculture and heavy industry. DAVIS spoke of recently leading a delegation to Russia, which delegation had the pleasure of an interview with KHRUSHCHEV. According to DAVIS, they asked KHRUSHCHEV about anti-semitism in Russia and KHRUSHCHEV stated very little exists.

MANDEL TERMAN then spoke about the work of the CCASF, stating that the Council mails out about 3,000 copies of their monthly bulletin each month to peace loving people in and round the Chicago area.

(T-9, 4/18/58)

T-1 and T-11, on April 18, and 21, 1958, respectively, furnished substantially the same information concerning the aforementioned meeting.

On May 1, 1958, the CCASF held an "office warming" in their new offices located in Room 1102, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago. This affair was strictly social in nature.

(T-3, 5/5/58)

VII. PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

During January, 1958, the CCASF issued a memorandum to college and city libraries and other institutions which had ordered books on JOSEPH STALIN's war time correspondence with leaders of Britain and America. The memorandum stated that on January 28, 1958, the Council had received the first set of books to reach America and that orders for the books would be filled as soon as the complete shipment arrived. This memorandum also set forth a list of 23 books from Russia which were available through the CCASF.

(T-1, 1/30/58)

The February, 1958, issue of "Friendship", which reflects it is the monthly bulletin of the CCASF, carried an article entitled, "Keep It Rolling" by MANDEL TERMAN, Chairman. In this article TERMAN stated that he was happy to report that the Council fund drive for \$6,000.00 in contributions and pledges by June 1, 1958, was well on the way to success. The article stated that the atmosphere of world friendship and peace for which they have been hoping and working since the cold war began, has arrived. The article requested that individuals continue their support for the simple reason that every dollar contributed would be put to work effectively for peace and friendship, thereby assuring a secure future for ourselves, our children, and the children of all the world's people.

This issue also contained a column by ELLEN BRANDSTETTER in which reference was made to a membership meeting of the CCASF held on January 24, 1958. The article stated that some worthwhile ideas were given when the membership spoke up. In the article BRANDSTETTER requested that individuals write letters to this publication containing ideas as how to bring about a drive for peace.

(T-1, 2/20/58)

CG 100-3810

The March, 1958, issue of "Friendship" carried an article entitled, "Council Forms Committee to Greet Soviet Visitors". The article announced that an initial meeting of the committee to greet Soviet visitors to Chicago was held on March 5, 1958, at the offices of the CCASF. According to this article, the committee was formed in anticipation of a greatly increased flow of guests into Chicago from the U.S.S.R. The purpose of the committee was to welcome groups and individual visitors in such fields as music, dance, sports, education, movies, science, as well as ordinary tourists to help insure them comfortable accommodations. The article requested that individuals join this committee.

This publication also contained an article which stated that plans are being laid to start Russian language classes under the sponsorship of the CCASF next fall.

This issue contained another article entitled, "Action Committee Established". The article appealed to anyone who feels like action to volunteer to help keep the offices of the CCASF jumping. The article stated that with the spirit of peaceful co-existence spreading like wildfire the present Council crew would be flat on their backs without reinforcements.

(T-1, 3/14/58)

The April-May, 1958, issue of "Friendship" carried an article which stated that the Moiseyev Dancers would be in Chicago from May 16, to 21, 1958. The article stated this event was a high tide of happy cultural exchange. The article revealed that tickets for these performances could be obtained through the CCASF. This issue also carried an article entitled, "Supreme Soviet Asks United States Congress to Join Nuclear Test Ban". This article stated it was

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the text of an appeal from the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. to the United States Congress made after the Soviet Legislature voted to stop nuclear tests on March 31, 1958.

This issue also carried a photograph of PAUL ROBESON at the Council's 60th birthday celebration, and an accompanying article stated this affair was a tremendous success and a turn-away crowd of 800 hailed ROBESON as "the Best Voice of America" when it comes to cultural exchange and demanded the return of ROBESON's passport.

(T-1, 5/12/58)

The CCASF issued a leaflet during April, 1958, which stated that the Council was moved to Suite 1102, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago. The leaflet set forth various affairs that the Council was sponsoring and stated that financial help was needed. The leaflet stated that a goal of \$6,000.00 in contributions and pledges by June 1, 1958, had been set.

(T-1, 4/7/58)

A letter dated June 30, 1958, on the stationery of the CCASF and signed by MANDEL TERMAN, was distributed by the Council. This letter stated that a few weeks ago everyone was thrilled and excited with the visit to Chicago of the Moiseyev Dancers from Russia and Ambassador MIKHAIL MENSNIKOV. The letter stated that the CCASF played the leading role in these great events which enhanced the cause of peace considerably. The letter stated that the CCASF had devoted many tireless hours to make exchanges on every level of culture, education and science possible. The letter asked for financial and moral support so that the Council could continue its constructive work.

(T-11, 7/8/58)

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The June-July, 1958, issue of "Friendship" carried an article which stated that this was the Silver Jubilee of American-Soviet friendship. This article set forth various affairs that have been sponsored by the CCASF in the past and set forth the fact that money was needed to continue the work of the organization.

This issue also contained a photograph of MANDEL TERMAN and LE ROY WOLINS with Soviet Ambassador MIKHAIL MENSHIKOV attending the opening night performance of the Moiseyev Dance Troop in Chicago.

The issue also carried an article entitled, "Cultural Exchanges Multiply". The article stated that since the signing of the United States-U.S.S.R. Cultural Exchange Agreement last January, a flood of contacts have been developing between American and Soviet people which should go far to wash away the cold war. The article further stated that report after report in the press as the exchanges unfold, told of the overwhelming warmth that each of the visitors on both sides are receiving, as the people of America and the Soviet Union express in the most effective way their elation and joy at the prospect of doing away with cold war hatred and suspicion.

(T-1, 7/1/58)

During July, 1958, the CCASF distributed leaflets entitled, "A Must for Your Library". This leaflet set forth portions of newspaper articles regarding secret letters between JOSEPH STALIN and leaders of Britain and America. This leaflet stated that the second and last shipment of the book containing these letters had been received and was available through the CCASF.

(T-1, 7/16/58)

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VIII. COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS

At a meeting of the South Side Section, Club 3, of the CP of Illinois held on March 7, 1958, in Chicago, tickets to an affair in tribute to PAUL ROBESON were distributed. This affair was to be held on April 9, 1958, at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, and was sponsored by the CCASF.

(T-12, 3/21/58)

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATIONS AND/OR PUBLICATIONS

The following organizations and/or publications which have been utilized in this report and which have not been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the attached appendix pages.

IMPORTED PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS (IPP)

[redacted] a Communist Party (CP) functionary for over 20 years, and at the time of his [redacted] in January, 1950, Chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, in April, 1951, advised that IPP was formed by the CP for the purpose of procuring foreign publications for sale in the United States. According to [redacted] MARGARET KRUMBEIN, the owner of the organization, has been a member of the CP for many years and has actively worked for the CP.

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IPP is presently located at 4 West 16th Street, New York City, registered with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the United States Department of Justice on June 14, 1951, and received Registration Number 676.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia'."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

The above documentation is included on page 105 of the revised "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 9-2-58	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/2-4, 8-11/58
TITLE OF CASE CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP		REPORT MADE BY PAUL H. KELLERMAYER	TYPED BY mer
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

SYNOPSIS:

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) maintains offices in Room 1102, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. This organization publishes a monthly bulletin entitled, "Friendship". The annual report of the organization states its character of affairs actually conducted as carrying on educational activities to promote American-Soviet friendship. Financial statement for 1957 set forth. Organization sponsored birthday celebration for PAUL ROBESON during 4/58, and other affairs at which the principal speakers called for an end to atomic tests. Organization sold books containing texts of letters between JOSEPH STALIN and leaders of Britain and America.

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BY: B. V. H. A. E. H.

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APPENDIX

NY 100-7518

LEADS (CONT'D)

a report dated March 29, 1944, Page 167; also cited in report dated June 25, 1942, Page 21.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report further activities of NCASF.

REFERENCE Report of SA FRANK W. CORNETT, 6/28/56, New York.
NY letter to Washington Field Office 1/15/57.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. LOCATION	1
II. OFFICERS	2
III. CONSTITUENCY	5
IV. GENERAL ACTIVITIES	6
A. RALLIES AND FUNCTIONS	6
1. ANNA LOUISE STRONG Speech	6
2. 15th Annual Rally for Peace & Friendship	11
B. LITERATURE	20
C. FILMS	24
D. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	24
E. DEFENSE	28
F. FINANCES	29
V. ATTITUDE TOWARD RECENT EVENTS IN USSR	33
VI. INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT ACTIVITIES AND/OR ASSOCIATIONS OF PERSONS REPORTEDLY ACTIVE ON BEHALF OF NCASF	38
VII. APPENDIX OF ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS	50

NY 100-7518

11/13/56, addressed by Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, Dr. HARRY F. FORWARD and PAUL ROBESON. NCASF-sponsored literature and speeches continue to advocate elimination of A and H bombs, limitation of armaments, cultural exchange with Russia and peaceful co-existence of US and USSR. 1956 income reportedly \$33,414.30 as against disbursements of \$33,462.95. Information set forth concerning Communist or Communist-front affiliations of NCASF personnel.

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DETAILS:

It is noted that the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) are organizations which have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The CP, USA and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship will hereinafter be referred to by the abbreviations CP and NCASF.

I. LOCATION

T-1, who is in a position to furnish reliable information concerning the NCASF stated on January 15, 1957, that the NCASF still occupies Suite 707 on the 7th floor at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City.

II. OFFICERS

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on December 10, 1956, made available a form letter dated December 5, 1956, on letterhead of

NY 100-7518

the NCASF, 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York,
over the signature of RICHARD MORFORD, Executive
Director.

The August 6, 1956, issue of the Yonkers, New York "Herald Statesman," page two, column one, contained an article concerning the death of Dr. JOHN A. KINGSBURY of Shady, New York, Chairman of the NCASF. It was stated that Dr. KINGSBURY who would have been 80 on August 30th died on the preceeding Friday at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City. He had suffered a heart attack while visiting in New York July 23rd. Background information concerning Dr. KINGSBURY was also set forth in the article.

T-2 on August 13, 1956, made available a form letter of the NCASF dated August 3, 1956, over the signature of RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, addressed to "Dear Friend" announcing the death of Dr. KINGSBURY. At the same time the informant furnished a mimeographed statement of the Board of Directors of the NCASF in the form of a press release concerning the death of Dr. KINGSBURY and containing a tribute to him.

T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 15, 1956, furnished information to the effect that THEODOR BAYER, Executive Secretary of the NCASF, was scheduled to be the speaker at a meeting to be held on May 12, 1956, at the home of MANDEL TERMAN at Chicago, Illinois. It was stated that BAYER's speech would be on the "Re-evaluation of History in the USSR," and that the meeting would be sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

T-1 on January 15, 1957, stated that THEODORE BAYER had had in the recent past undergone a cancer operation and had been in very serious condition, however, T-1 stated that BAYER was currently out of the hospital and able to walk with the aid of a cane. The informant stated BAYER had recently visited the NCASF

NY 100-7518

office although he had not yet resumed his duties as an officer.

T-2 on December 10, 1956, furnished a form letter of the NCASF dated November 30, 1956, over the names of ~~HOLLAND ROBERTS~~, ~~ELIZABETH MOOS~~, and ~~ALBERT E. KAHN~~. This letter mentions the deaths of "our beloved chairman" Dr. JOHN A. KINGSBURY and "our former National Secretary and long-time Board member" Professor HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD.

The same letter mentioned that "In the summer we lost, too, our indomitable co-worker, Miss ELLA MARSHAK, whose devotion to the tasks of our organization in the New York area added mightily to our work for peace.

"Added to these losses, our Administrative Secretary, Mr. THEODORE BAYER, whose leadership has meant so much to us, has been hospitalized for three months following a serious operation and now faces an extended period of convalescence at home.

"In recent months almost the whole burden of leadership and organizational work has fallen on the shoulders of our indefatigable Executive Director, the Reverend RICHARD MORFORD..."

T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished a [redacted]

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NY 100-7518

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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III. CONSTITUENCY

T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished a mimeographed form letter dated October 18, 1956, on letterhead of the NCASF over the signature of RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director and addressed to "Dear National Council Member."

This letter mentions a forthcoming issue of "American-Soviet Facts" stating that it is expected that there will be a "quick circulation" of eight thousand copies beginning with four thousand to the "regular constituency" and proceeding by direct mail also to place a copy in each of some 1,600 public libraries as well as 750 college and university libraries throughout the country.

T-4, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on November 8, 1956, furnished a mimeographed letter dated October 24, 1956, on NCASF letterhead bearing mimeographed signature of RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, addressed to "Dear National Council Member," which refers to plans for the NCASF's 15th Annual Rally: For Peace and Friendship to be held November 13th.

NY 100-7518

This form letter refers to distribution of certain pieces of literature as follows:

Four thousand "to our regular constituency"
1,600 to public libraries
750 to college and university libraries.

The letter also refers to an enclosed memorandum which it states is being sent to "about one thousand on our 'National Field Leadership' list."

T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 15, 1956, furnished information to the effect that the informant had been told that the Van Cortlandt Committee of the NCASF located in the West Bronx, New York, has some twenty members.

IV. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. Rallies and Functions

(1) Speech By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

The May 27, 1956, issue of "The Worker" (Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist newspaper), page 16, column one, as has been previously reported, contained an advertisement of a speech to be given by Miss ANNA LOUISE STRONG on the "Latest Developments in the Soviet Union" on Tuesday, June 12, 1956, at the Pythian Hall, 135 West 70th Street, New York City, at a public forum under the auspices of the NCASF.

"The Worker" for June 10, 1956, page 16, column three, contained an article headed "ANNA LOUISE STRONG to speak in New York, Tuesday, June 12th" which stated in part "Miss ANNA LOUISE STRONG, who was several years ago a victim of Beria's terror in the Soviet Union, and whom the Soviets have again recognized as one of their staunchest friends in this country, will speak here

NY 100-7518

this Tuesday, June 12th at 8 p.m..."

The above-mentioned public forum lecture by ANNA LOUISE STRONG was attended by a Special Agent of the FBI on June 12, 1956, at which time it was noted that the hall was crowded, with some persons standing and others apparently turned away. Professor HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD was Chairman and ~~ARTHUR SCHUTZER~~ was introduced as a speaker. THEODORE BAYER was seated on the stage but took no part in the proceedings. NY

Miss STRONG began her talk with the comment that no conclusions would or could be reached inasmuch as the official copy of KHRUSHCHEV's speech (to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) was not available. She said that the only version available was a "purloined copy" released by the State Department to beat the official release by the Soviet Government.

Miss STRONG quoted an unnamed elderly woman, a friend of hers, as having said She would rather approach the bar of Heaven as Stalin then as Harry Truman, Churchill, J. Edgar Hoover or Dulles."

Miss STRONG in her speech said she did not complain to the world of her treatment in the Soviet Union as she felt she was in the midst of "tremendous things" and she did not want to interfere with them. She advanced this as a possible reason why the present leaders said nothing to the world of the excesses in Stalin's regime. She said she had on occasion protested to individual officials but never felt the need to protest to the world at large about what had happened to her or to her friends.

Miss STRONG stated she gained the impression during her stay in the Soviet Union that there was even then collective leadership, but felt the GPU was sometimes leading STALIN and sometimes the reverse was true.

NY 100-7518

She also stated that if a group desires to assume control of a country one of the first points of infiltration was the secret police. There was talk in Russia while she was there to the effect that the GPU had been infiltrated by the Nazis. She mentioned the FBI as an example of an agency in the United States which an enemy might attempt to infiltrate.

In summation, she pointed to the dramatic successes of the STALIN era in the development of a socialist nation from an undeveloped country and the turning of the tide of HITLER's armies in World War II. Whether it could have been done at less cost, as KHRUSHCHEV stated, she did not know.

T-5 on June 19, 1956, also furnished information concerning the above-mentioned lecture by ANNA LOUISE STRONG. T-5 stated that in talking about the KHRUSHCHEV speech, a copy of which was issued by the United States State Department, Miss STRONG said she did not know how and where the State Department "got or bought those documents" but that she is sure it is not the authentic speech made by KHRUSHCHEV to the closed session of the CP of the Soviet Union. She said it was more likely something like a "first draft" of the speech.

Miss STRONG reportedly stated KHRUSHCHEV's report was a "move from strength" and that this report helps rather than harms the chances of world peace; that socialism is advancing and now encompasses one-third of mankind. She was quoted as saying that STALIN was opposed to one-man rule but that in later years it seems he developed the cult of the individual - one-man rule.

T-5 added that Miss STRONG spoke of the three aspects of the world power shift of today; 1. the ebbing of the imperial world before the rise of the colonial world; 2. the triumph of the colored people; 3. the giving-way of capitalism to socialism.

NY 100-7518

According to the informant, Miss STRONG said that the foundation for this shift of power was laid by the October revolution and by the STALIN era - the years following the October revolution.

Informant stated that Miss STRONG expressed the view that up to now the best analysis of STALIN and the STALIN era was made by the Chinese CP which points out the errors of the STALIN cult of the individual but points out the great achievements of STALIN and during the STALIN era in the building of socialism and the setting in motion of the colonial people to fight for their freedom.

According to the informant, Miss STRONG also stated that the world was saved from HITLER by STALIN's "forced machines," brutal though they were, and that "if the future is bright for Asia and the colonial people and if the war danger is receding, the world is in debt forever to the STALIN era." She reportedly stated that she did not intend to make a final analysis of the STALIN era at this meeting.

Informant stated that ARTHUR SCHUTZER made a collection speech in which he said that the building of friendship between the people of the United States and the people of the Soviet Union is more important today than ever before. It was stated by the informant that there were two donations of \$100 and many smaller donations.

T-5 stated further that during the question-and-answer period, a question was asked about anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. The informant stated that Miss STRONG said that just after World War II there were signs of anti-Semitism and no one knew where it came from but that it existed in spite of the fact that anti-Semitism is a crime against the State.

As to whether there would be more democracy in the Soviet Union under the present regime of collective leadership, informant stated Miss STRONG replied in the

NY 100-7518

affirmative, because the Soviet people are now politically "more mature."

T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 19, 1956, also furnished information concerning the above-mentioned ANNA LOUISE STRONG speech.

Miss STRONG was quoted by this informant as stating in her speech that the basic principal of building socialism is the prevention of wars; that capitalism produces war; that the non-capitalist section of the world can prevent wars.

T-6 quoted Miss STRONG as saying the secret police had power to arrest and prosecute political enemies; that this system goes back to the days of the Czar, Lenin, and the terrorists; that STALIN used this power to eliminate his enemies; that many injustices were committed; that STALIN was a personal dictator and used torture and other methods to secure confessions. The informant quoted Miss STRONG as stating that the most important thing concerning the USSR is not the faults, crimes, and errors but is that the STALIN era withstood the onslaught of HITLER and advanced the liberation of the colonial peoples of the world.

T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 25, 1956, also furnished information concerning the above-mentioned forum of the NCASF which was addressed by ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

The "Daily Worker" for June 14, 1956, page three, column one, contained an article stating that Pythian Hall where the above-mentioned gathering was held has a seating capacity of one thousand and that the box office reported that 300 persons had been turned away.

The "Daily Worker" for June 17, 1956, page

NY 100-7518

four, column four, also contained a byline article headed "Miss STRONG Talks on KHRUSHCHEV's Report."

This article stated in part, "The current reappraisal of the STALIN era will be helpful in building the progressive movement the world over, and is a great step toward building socialism everywhere and advancing the cause of peace, declared ANNA LOUISE STRONG to a packed audience Tuesday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the NCASF..."

(2) 15th Annual Rally For Peace and Friendship

It is noted that at various times preceeding November 13, 1956, items appeared in the "Daily Worker" announcing that the NCASF's 15th Annual Rally For Peace and Friendship would be held on the evening of that date at Pythian Hall, 135 East 70th Street, New York City.

T-8, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on November 13, 1956, stated it was the informant's understanding that [REDACTED]

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It was noted by Special Agents of the FBI that on the evening of November 13, 1956, prior to the commencing of the rally an estimated 80⁷⁰⁻¹⁰⁰/pickets carrying approximately 50 placards denouncing Communism and Russian intervention in Hungary marched within the police barricades on each side of the entrance to the Pythian Hall Building, booing all who entered. A few persons were struck with placards and flags by pickets. An unidentified woman slapped a photographer and there was occasional throwing of eggs and paper. The vicinity of the hall was guarded by numerous mounted and foot police. After the meeting the audience dispersed under police guard amid a group of hecklers. New York City daily newspapers for November 14, 1956, contained stories concerning this rally with photographs of the picket line.

NY 100-7518

It was observed by a Special Agent of the FBI who attended the above-mentioned public rally at Pythian Hall that RICHARD MORFORD acted as Chairman. The meeting was opened with the singing of the National Anthem of the United States followed by the National Anthem of the Soviet Union. The latter was sung by an unidentified woman, it being noted that members of the audience apparently did not know the words.

MORFORD pointed out that this was the 15th Annual Rally For Peace and Friendship held under the auspices of the National Council, and that it was an observance of the anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State as well as the anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. MORFORD expressed his desire for cooperation in building a world of peace with justice and freedom. He stated that "We in the Council remind ourselves" of the long standing commitment for peaceful co-existence between the United States and the USSR. He stated that there was no desire to minimize the mistakes of the Soviet Union in the case of such events as the tragic bloodshed in Hungary, however, he stated that the channels for exchange and negotiation between our two countries must be kept open. Only in this way can we move away from the suicide of thermo-nuclear war and toward the cooperation which will bring nearer a world of peace; justice and freedom.

MORFORD introduced the Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD ~~MELISH~~, who was described as a minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, who had in the past been ~~National Chairman of the NCASF~~ for several years. Information concerning MELISH's speech will be set forth below.

After the conclusion of MELISH's speech, MORFORD introduced BETTY SANDERS who played the guitar and sang.

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NY 100-7518

Thereafter MORFORD discussed some of the activities of the NCASF, stating that literature has been circulated to colleges and libraries throughout the country. This literature included information concerning higher education in the Soviet Union as well as up-to-date statistics concerning the USSR. Films had also been distributed. It was said that the Council has addressed itself to the extension of cultural exchange between the USA and the USSR; for example, the exchange of doctors and medical information as a means of helping to conquer disease.

MORFORD stated he had visited 42 cities in the Spring of 1956. He reiterated that the two great countries must find an understanding if there is to be an enduring peace. He stated that we should work toward cessation of atom bomb tests and the control and limitation of armaments. He advocated the kind of peace in Europe in which all armies return home.

MORFORD asked that a collection be taken up and it was announced a \$100 contribution had been made by the North Bronx Committee of American-Soviet Friendship. It was also indicated that \$100 was given or pledged by the Brighton Committee. A \$58 group contribution from the Upper West Bronx Committee was also announced as was a \$5 contribution from MARY JANE MELISH.

After the contribution was taken up several songs were sung by a group described as the Jewish Young Folk Singers under the direction of Miss MADELEINE SIMON.

The next speaker introduced was Dr. HARRY F. WARD. In his speech Dr. WARD referred to events which had occurred in the Soviet Union such as the "framing" of innocent people and sending them to their deaths. He said that it is obvious that there are some things in the structure of the Soviet system that tend to produce such results. He stated that friends of the

NY 100-7518

Soviet Union had expected too much. He said that there is no even road into a socialist society; that with "two revolutions in one" there will be "downs" as well as "ups"; also, he pointed out that anti-social tendencies in human nature will always exist.

Dr. WARD stated that the right of the secret police in the Soviet Union to conduct secret tribunals and executions is finished and will never return. He stated that the people who have been growing up under the Soviet Union have been widely educated and they know that the future of socialist society depends on its constantly applying the democratic principles laid down in the Soviet constitution.

Dr. WARD said that we must seek and develop friendship with the Soviet Union and attain co-existence because there is no other way out. He added that the responsibility rests not alone with the Russians, but primarily with the people of the United States. He expressed a view that condemnation is sterile insofar as producing any good by itself is concerned, but that friendly criticism is constructive and productive of results. The choice today he stated is between co-existence and co-death. He told his listeners that as long as they are willing to work for friendship and co-existence, they are welcome within the organization.

After the completion of Dr. WARD's speech, RICHARD MORFORD announced that he had received a telegram from CORLISS LAMONT expressing regret ^{that} because of last minute conflict in engagements he was unable to be present.

The next speaker was PAUL ROBESON who expressed his warm greetings to the organization and to all present. He discussed the rise of the Negroes in Africa from slavery as well as various other instances of the progress of the peoples in history. He referred to the

NY 100-7518

attempt of Fascism to wipe out a whole people. He expressed greeting to the people of the USSR on this anniversary and referred to the heroic days of the October revolution. He mentioned the untold sacrifices, the courage and the vision of the "great Soviet Union." He also referred to the peoples of colonial and semi-colonial lands who know that their struggles are possible because of continued sacrifices on the part of the Soviet Union. ROBESON stated he wished to reiterate that he is and always will be a true friend of the Soviet people and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

More songs were sung by the "Jewish Young Folk Singers." In conclusion MORFORD stated that the New York City Police Department had undertaken a very difficult task in maintaining order on the occasion of this rally, and that he felt that the Police Department wanted to be as helpful as possible in providing this opportunity to speak on behalf of peace. He stated the police had requested that those present leave the meeting slowly in small groups. The meeting adjourned about 10:25 p.m.

On December 5, 1956, T-9, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, furnished a mimeographed copy of "An Address delivered at the Annual November Rally of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at Pythian Hall, New York City, on November 13, 1956," by the Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH entitled "A call for Patience, Self-Discipline and the Taking of a Long View."

The above-mentioned MELISH speech pointed out that the rally had been planned long before the events blackening the headlines and arousing the emotions broke upon us."

It was stated that in some ways it would have been very simple to have called off the dual anniversary meeting or to have postponed it but that to have done so

NY 100-7518

would have been to abandon the very purpose for which the NCASF was formed - "to work for peace based on greater understanding and cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union within the framework of the United Nations - and to counter the forces that are seeking to inflame and exacerbate international antagonisms as the prelude and preface to a new war."

MELISH's speech discussed the lives of the recently-deceased Dr. JOHN ADAMS KINGSTURY and Professor HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, presenting biographical information concerning these two individuals. In connection with present critical developments in world affairs, the speech advocated patience, self-discipline, and the taking of a long view.

The MELISH speech also stated that "some of us, who have never idealized Communism at the same time that we have interested ourselves in the ethical aspects of its social theories and achievements, find ourselves perhaps less shocked by the present developments than we are saddened by them. There is a genuine sense in which the theories of KARL MARX sought to create a society in which human exploitation should be eliminated, and in which the labor of man and the resources of the people should be inter-related in a constructive productivity designed to benefit the whole."

The above-described MELISH speech continued in part as follows:

NY 100-7518

"Multitudes of men and women greeted the birth and watched the rise of the Soviet Union as the embodiment of such a rational and ethical concept of society. There is something pathetic and tragic about the damage done to a serious social ideal by the inconsistencies and outright errors of those who advance it. Many folk, in all walks of life, today are feeling this acutely. Whether, in the East, it be because of the failures of the Communists in the Soviet Union stemming from their Russian background, the hangover of a Byzantine tradition of autocracy, or the evil by-products of a police-state that has been allowed to flourish all-too-uncontrolledly; or whether, in the West, it be because of the resumption of open colonial aggression by a French Government claiming to be 'socialist,' the truth is that the ethical ideal and principle underlying a genuine socialist society is sadly compromised; as, indeed, are those of us who, in our concern for a happier human society, have allowed the dream and the vision to obscure or over-ride existing ugly realities.

"Yet, in spite of the disclosures of tragic Soviet failings and now this open resort to armed coercion in a Hungary which we all deprecate, it seems to me unnecessary that any of us should repudiate, or make any apology whatsoever for, our years of working for American-Soviet friendship. In a war against Fascism, and in the struggle for peaceful co-existence, a justifiable and fundamentally correct espousal has been made on our part. At the same time I cannot read such words as a brother Christian minister in England has written, the Reverend Stanely Evans, without realizing that to some degree they apply to us. He says:

'Most of us who have written and spoken about Russia and Eastern Europe, while we have reported truthfully and gauged accurately some aspects of Soviet life and the life of the new Democracies, have been grievously wrong about others. Our appreciation of the good and of the forward strides led us to reject uncritically

NY 100-7518

'much of the evidence which did not suit our particular interpretations. There is probably nobody who writes in support of the U.S.S.R. of whom this is not true--- and it certainly includes the present writer.'

"The Reverend Mr. Evans goes on to say something that I, too, believe and hold needs saying: 'It is important that the worldwide movement for friendship with the U.S.S.R. continue in being, but if it is to serve a purpose for the good of humanity it must raise itself to a higher level of friendship, the kind that is not afraid to criticize or protest when criticism and protest are necessary.'

"With this explicit understanding, it is my conviction that all of us have got to continue tenaciously to seek the same broad aims that we have been seeking: peace, the elimination of the hydrogen and atomic threat, the beginnings of disarmament, the reduction of the arms race, the re-building of and resorting to the United Nations as an instrument of collective action and mutual assistance, greater freedom of movement between peoples, the cross-fertilization of differing social systems, and, above all, the acknowledgement of our universal need for a greater respect for people as individuals, greater tolerance, greater compassion, greater humanity.

"Part of the world problem is the simple fact that the Soviet system is sufficiently a success that it has made Russia a great power able to begin for the first time, with some sense of security, to throw her weight around in the world; and this fact places a great burden of responsibility on the Soviet leaders to maintain the aims and principles of historic socialism, as it places a similar responsibility on us to maintain the aims and principles of democracy.

"We are all guilty of talking ideals and acting

NY 100-7518

in contradiction to them. We Americans did it in Guatemala and in Mr. Dulles' addition to armed pacts outside the United Nations. Britain and France did it in Egypt, as did Israel. The Soviet Union is now plagued with a Hungary and will pay a heavy price before this involvement, however needful it may have seemed to them, is finished. All of us are compromised. But because of this, for us to despair and to gear ourselves to the inevitability of a Third World War, would be hysterical nonsense and madness.

"I am inclined to agree with the editor of The Nation and those among the broadcasters on the TV that I have heard in recent days who have dared to evince some optimism that out of these tragedies may come a greater reliance on the United Nations and a greater awareness that only two alternatives really face us: co-existence for peace, or hydrogen and atomic war. If this judgment be correct, now is the time not to retreat but to work more tenaciously, as indeed more critically, for that kind of co-existence that will make such a happier and better world a possibility. . ."

T-2 on January 7, 1957, furnished a mimeographed "Address" by PAUL ROBESON at the Annual Rally For Peace and Friendship, National Council of the American Soviet Friendship, November 13, 1956.

It is noted that information concerning ROBESON's speech on this occasion has been set forth above.

The following confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, also stated that they attended the above-mentioned rally on November 13, 1956. Information concerning this rally was furnished by these informants on the following dates:

NY 100-7518

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Date Furnished</u>
T-6	November 14 and 19, 1956
T-10	November 14, 1956
T-11	November 20, 1956
T-12	November 20, 1956

It is noted that the November, 1956, issue of the "Pythian Knight," official publication of the Domain of New York, Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, on Page one carried a notice to the effect that every newspaper, radio station and television station in the New York metropolitan area has been asked to publicize the fact that neither the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, Domain of New York nor any committee or subordinate lodge of the order was aware in advance or sanctioned the above-described rally held at the Pythian Hall.

The article stated that the order was not the owner of the Hall or Temple and had no part, official or unofficial, in its management; and that it had protested the rental of the Temple for the rally and expressed that its principles were diametrically opposed to Communism.

B. Literature

T-8 on November 16, 1956, furnished a booklet entitled "USA Welcomes Soviet Farmers" published by the NCASF. This booklet described the visit of a delegation of Russian agriculture experts to the United States as reported in newspapers. Described in the booklet is the mutually friendly attitude of the Russians and the Americans. Prices of the booklet are indicated as follows:

Single copy, \$.25
Five for \$1
Ten for \$1.75
Twenty for \$3

NY 100-7518

T-8 also furnished on November 16, 1956, a leaflet headed "American-Soviets Facts" bearing the caption "The USSR, 1956." It is indicated that this leaflet was published as a service by the NCASF. It purports to set forth excerpts from a statistical handbook under the title "The National Economy of the USSR," which has been translated by the United States State Department from "Narodnoe Khoziaistvo S.S.S.R." published in 1956 by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

NCASF leaflet sets forth a variety of statistical information of Soviet Russia. The leaflet dated October 15, 1956, and indicates that the material was compiled by Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS for the NCASF.

T-11 on November 15, 1956, furnished a booklet entitled "Higher Education in the Soviet Union" by ELIZABETH MOOS published under date of June, 1956, by the NCASF. Price of the booklet is \$.25. It discusses in some detail facilities for higher education in the USSR. A copy of the same booklet was also furnished by T-9 on November 7, 1956.

T-14, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on December 6, 1956, furnished a mimeographed form letter of the NCASF dated October 29, 1956, over the mimeographed signature of RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, addressed to "Dear Friend."

This letter stated that a fact sheet containing information concerning aspects of life in the Soviet Union was available for distribution and it was suggested that the recipient undertake to distribute copies to community leaders. It was stated that copies had been sent to public libraries in towns of ten thousand people or more.

The piece of literature is described as "The

NY 100-7518

USSR, 1956," an issue of American-Soviet facts dated October 15, 1956. It was further stated that copies would be made available at \$.05 each postage paid. The letter stated that a mailing was being prepared to go to 1563 public libraries throughout the country as well as to 750 college and university libraries which would include all institutions with an enrollment of 400 or over. It was mentioned that the library mailings would cost \$200.

T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished a mimeographed sheet advertising the special November issue of "New World Review" pertaining to 39 years of the USSR - 23 years of American-Soviet relations. This sheet bears the name of the NCASF and includes a subscription coupon to the "New World Review."

A similar advertising sheet was also furnished on November 7, 1956, by T-9.

T-9 on December 5, 1956, furnished a form letter dated November 30, 1956, on NCASF letterhead over the facsimile signatures of HOLLAND ROBERTS, ELIZABETH MOOS and ALBERT E. KAHN, addressed to "Dear Friend." The opening paragraphs of this letter are as follows:

"November 30, 1956

"Dear Friend:

"The work of the National Council has become extremely difficult. But it is more urgent than ever before.

"We committed ourselves at the close of World War II to the winning of public support for a policy of peaceful co-existence between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. as serving the best interests of our own country. The alternative at the present time is a war of atom and thermo-nuclear weapons that would destroy us all. Our country must not move toward war. The National Council is determined to work with all its might to maintain the peace.

NY 100-7518

"'But the Soviet Union....' we hear you say. Yes, we understand. The shocking revelations of the Stalin era....the tragic bloodshed in Hungary. These are deeply distressing. We in the Council have no wish to minimize the grievous mistakes of the Soviet Union. We believe that fundamental corrections of these violations of democracy and national independence must and will ensue. We in the Council are dedicated to achieving peace with justice and freedom.

"As long as the arms race continues, as long as there are troops of any nation on another's territory, there can be no enduring peace. This applies to the United States and the Soviet Union as well as to all other countries. The United States should take the lead in negotiations, both in and out of the United Nations, for the control and reduction of armaments, for independence and freedom for every nation. In helping to enlist the people's support for this constructive approach to the international crisis, the Council can continue its significant contribution to the struggle for peace.

"Will you read carefully the enclosed address of our fellow Board member, the Rev. Wm. Howard Melish? Although there are understandable differences of opinion among us, we can say that the sound sense and long view manifested in this address represent well the over-all position of the National Council at this time..."

(The speech of Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH has been described above.)

T-2 on December 10, 1956, also furnished a copy of the above-mentioned NCASF form letter of November 30, 1956.

T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished a mimeographed leaflet consisting of an invitation to share in a tribute to Miss ELLA MARSHAK at a memorial meeting with musical program Tuesday, October 16th at 8:00 at 344 West

NY 100-7518

72nd Street, Studio 7C, New York City. It was indicated that this affair was being arranged by the ~~Upper West Bronx Committee and the Committee of Women, NCASF.~~

C. Films

T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 26, 1956, furnished information to the effect that the NCASF, New York City, was among organizations dealing directly with Artkino Pictures, Inc., in showing 16 - mm Russian films.

T-2 on July 16, 1956, furnished a mimeographed letter of the NCASF dated July 4, 1956, over the signature of RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, addressed to "Dear Friend." This letter discusses films of the USSR and encourages the use of these films in the cause of world peace.

Three motion picture films which this letter states are "on the list which came to our library very recently" are the following:

1. "Moscow University"
2. "Visit to India" (Consists of recent visit of two leaders of the Soviet Union to India)
3. "Lights on the River" (Dramatizes life of children in the Soviet Union)

D. Miscellaneous Activities

T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished

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NY 100-7518

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished [Redacted]

[Redacted]

T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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NY 100-7518

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T-9 on December 5, 1956, furnished a leaflet headed National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Jottings.

This leaflet described various NCASF activities and indicates that the booklet "The USSR, 1956" had an initial distribution by NCASF of seven thousand by direct mail, with bundle lots to a number of city centers in addition.

The same leaflet also states in part:

"Film Bookings....October-November...."Palace of Science"...
sound, color documentary on Moscow University....University of Michigan....N.Y. State Teachers College (Geneseo).... Bard College....University of Toledo....University of Akron.

"Higher Education in the Soviet Union....pamphlet
published June, 1956....author Elizabeth Moos....wide distribution....including 1,600 public and 800 college and university libraries noted above....hundred directly to professors and administrators in institutions of higher learning.

"Baltic Americans....New York City....first forum of
season - October 7....speaker National Council Director.... with U.S.S.R. film 'The Champions'....New Haven, Conn. on schedule....Women's Club....address and films.

"General Victor A. Yakhontoff....cross-country lecture
tour....eleven cities....September and October.... sponsored by National Council....He was in Boston area for series of four lectures November 23 to 25.

"Cleveland....National Council leader writes...."I had a
good showing of the three films before a sizeable Negro

NY 100-7518

audience....Many questions followed with 2 subscriptions to New World Review as a result of my answers....My stock reply: 'This little magazine will give you a better and fuller answer than I can.'

"Public Library....Central Ohio....Personal letter from Librarian....'We appreciate very much your sending 'Higher Education in the Soviet Union' (pamphlet)....We will make it available to our library patrons. Thank you.'

'Protestant Episcopal Church....California....Arranging showing series of U.S.S.R. documentary films....church audience....winter months.

"School of Engineering....Wisconsin....'I've read the Book (Higher Education in the Soviet Union) with greatest interest and will appreciate your sending me five more copies as they will be distributed to faculty heads that I believe will find the information contained therein most useful.' Signed A.C.S. Coordinator.

"Methodist Church....Iowa....Men's Club September... Speakers 2 recent visitors to Soviet Union....distributed National Council pamphlets....'U.S.A. Welcomes Soviet Farmers' - 'Higher Education' - 'U.S.S.R. - Basic Facts'pamphlets 'created much interest.'

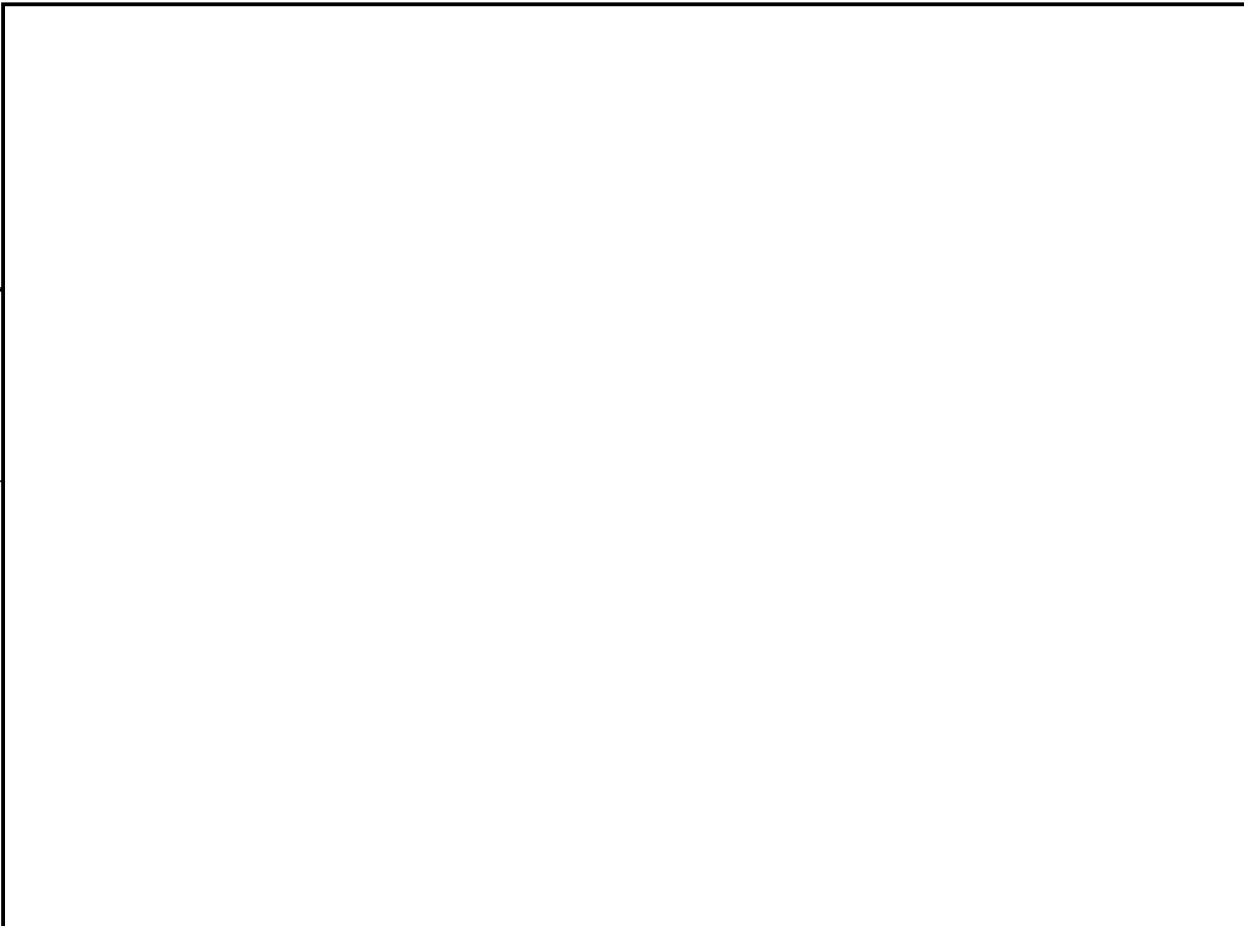
"New Hampshire College....'We are interested in using such films (documentaries of the U.S.S.R.) and would be pleased to receive a list as well as stipulations for their use.'"

[redacted] T-2 on
October 29, 1956, [redacted]

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NY 100-7518



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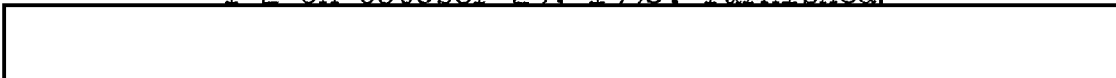
*Other information furnished by the same informant
on October 29, 1956. [redacted]



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E. Defense

T-2 on October 29, 1956. furnished [redacted]



NY 100-7518

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

F. [REDACTED]

T-16. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] concerning the NCASF.

Information from this informant indicated that during the year 1953 the NCASF had a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Information from T-16 indicated that for the

[REDACTED]

T-16's information further indicated that for

[REDACTED]

Information from T-16 further indicated that

[REDACTED]

NY 100-7518

T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished a copy

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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NY 100-7518

[REDACTED]

T-17, who is in a position to furnish
reliable information, on the dates indicated below

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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The above information from T-17 is not to be
made public except in a usual proceeding following the
issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

Information was received on October 1, 1956.
from T-17 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Information furnished by informant concerning

[REDACTED]

NY 100-7518

Information was received on November 1, 1956,
from T-17 [redacted]

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T-8, who furnished information on September 28 and October 3, 1956, stated that the rental agreed upon by the NCASF for the use of Pythian Hall for the evening of November 13, 1956, was \$250.

T-2 on December 10, 1956, furnished a form letter of the NCASF dated December 5, 1956, over the signature of RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, addressed to "Dear National Council Member" in which MORFORD states that "At a meeting of the Board of Directors in November, I was reminded by the members present of my failure so far in 1956 to make request for ^{the} \$5 yearly dues which the by-laws set for members of our central body, the National Council."

This form letter requests funds, stating that it is felt there would be a sharp decline in the returns from the annual November appeal which went to some four thousand persons. The letter expresses hope that members of the National Council feel constrained to double their usual contribution at this time of crisis.

V. ATTITUDE TOWARD RECENT EVENTS IN USSR

In addition to information set forth above concerning attitudes expressed at the NCASF Annual Rally For Peace and Friendship on November 13, 1956, concerning recent events in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, the following will be noted:

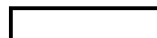
T-2 on October 29, 1956, furnished a [redacted]

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NY 100-7518



On the same date, T-2 furnished a



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NY 100-7518

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

T-2 also furnished on October 29, 1956, a
copy of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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NY 100-7518

(Information concerning the death of Dr. KINGSBURY has been set forth above.)

T-2 also furnished on October 29, 1956, a copy of the [redacted] referred to in the above-mentioned [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

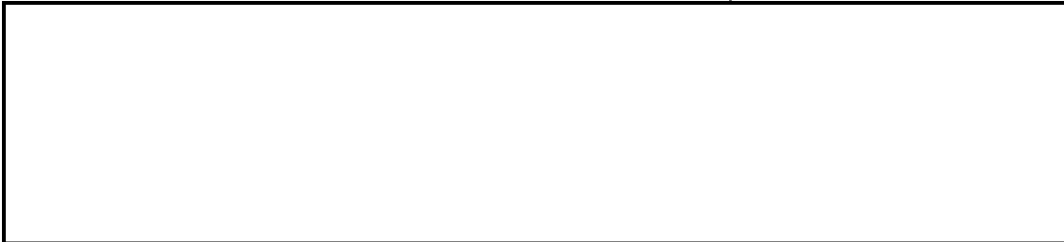
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NY 100-7518



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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

VI. INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNIST OR
COMMUNIST-FRONT ACTIVITIES AND/OR ASSOCIATIONS OF
PERSONS REPORTEDLY ACTIVE ON BEHALF OF NCASF

THEODORE BAYER

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

stated on December 9, 1954, that THEODORE BAYER was Educational Director of his CP Section in 1935. [REDACTED] further stated he knew BAYER as a CP member and could place him in the Party from 1933 to 1950.

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MRS. ANITA BLOCK

The "Daily Worker" of April 29, 1953, Page 6, Column 3, in an article headed "Sponsors of Committee to Protect Foreign Born", listed "MRS. ANITA BLOCK, New York", among 1953 sponsors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The list, it was stated, had been released on the preceding day. (The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

Rev. JOHN W. DARR, JR.

The December 5, 1950, issue of the "Daily Worker", Page 3, Column 2, contained an article stating the Rev. JOHN W. DARR was one of the elected Chairmen of the American

NY 100-7518

Committee for Protection of Foreign Born at the Committee's National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights held the previous Sunday at the Pythian Plaza, New York City.

The August 11, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker", Page 3, Column 1, contained an article entitled "ROBESON to Address Truce Rally", which stated that Rev. ~~JOHN ADAMS~~ would be one of the speakers along with PAUL ROBESON at the "Truce Celebration" sponsored by the American Peace Crusade, which would be held on August 13, 1953, at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street, New York City. (The American Peace Crusade has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

VIRGINIA EPSTEIN

T-24, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available the [redacted]

[redacted] was
[redacted] has
been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

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The New York "Herald Tribune", daily newspaper, for July 30, 1954, contained an article headed "Two Deny Council Is Red Front", which article indicated that MRS. VIRGINIA EPSTEIN, 68, of 45-20 156th Street, Flushing, Queens, New York, a Director of the NCASF, testified on July 29, 1954, in behalf of the NCASF at hearings held at 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, by DAVID J. CODDAIRE, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board. MRS. EPSTEIN reportedly testified that she was not a Communist and that she knew no Communists.

B. Z. GOLDBERG

T-18, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on May 8, 1950, that B. Z. GOLDBERG had

NY 100-7518

been, at some unspecified time prior to 1945, a "concealed Communist".

SHIRLEY GRAHAM

T-18 on June 29, 1950, stated that he had not met SHIRLEY GRAHAM personally, although he received information around 1944 and 1945 from [redacted] that she was a Communist. According to T-18, SHIRLEY GRAHAM was a [redacted]
[redacted]

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ALPHAELUS HUNTON

T-25, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 18, 1956, stated that ALPHAELUS HUNTON was not a member of the National Negro Commission of the CP, but must be a current CP member in order to have received an invitation to the National Negro Commission meeting, held on January 7, 1956.

ALBERT E. KAHN

"Fraternal Outlook", a publication of the International Workers Order (IWO), in its issue of August-September, 1944, Page 9, stated that ALBERT E. KAHN was elected President of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the IWO on June 7, 1944. (The JPFO and the IWO have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

On November 17, 1953, T-5 furnished information to the effect that KAHN was described at an IWO meeting in November, 1953, as President of the JPFO of the IWO.

CORLISS LAMONT

T-18, on June 23, 1950, stated that in the late 1930's he learned from [redacted] a CP functionary, that CORLISS LAMONT was a member of the CP.

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NY 100-7518

WILLIAM MANDEL

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T-19, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 2, 1953, stated that WILLIAM MANDEL was at that time still a member of the CP and that he belonged to a CP club on the upper West Side of Manhattan.

MARY JANE MELISH

On January 9, 1950, T-23, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, made available [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] which were dated June 30, 1949.

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ELLA MARSHAK

T-23 in October, 1950, furnished information to the effect that ELLA MARSHAK was a member of the NCASF as of March 30, 1950.

The "Daily Worker" for July 31, 1956, Page 3, Column 4, contained an article stating that ELLA MARSHAK, a Bronx garment worker, "who had no peer as a builder and supporter of the 'Daily Worker'," had died on the preceding Saturday at the age of 67.

NY 100-7518

Rev. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, JR.

[redacted] stated to SA WILLIAM McCARTHY on February 5, 1948, that Rev. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH had never held a CP membership card to his knowledge and it was his personal opinion that MELISH had never held such a card. [redacted] stated that in 1944 he, himself, was sent by the Political Committee of the CP to see MELISH and to discuss with him the possibility of his writing for the Communist press and to discuss MELISH's attitude toward the entire CP program. [redacted] stated that prior to his interview with MELISH, he was advised by a member of the CP Political Committee that MELISH was under CP discipline. [redacted] stated he visited MELISH, that MELISH agreed to write for the [redacted] stated that he discussed MELISH's relation with the CP and that MELISH told him he wanted to deepen his knowledge of the Party, to develop his association with the Party, and to further his friendly acquaintance with the Party leaders.

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The New York "Daily Mirror" for April 30, 1956, Final Edition, Page 1, contained an article stating that Rev. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH told his congregation on the preceding Sunday that he would gladly accept the "International Peace Prize" awarded him recently by the World Peace Council. (The World Peace Council has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 378, dated April 25, 1951, as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and having been heralded by the Moscow radio as "the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace.")

NY 100-7518

SAUL MILLS

T-18, in May, 1950, stated that SAUL MILLS had been one of those persons whom the informant had known in the past to be concealed Communists.

ELIZABETH MOOS

On May 17 and 19, 1950, [redacted] ELIZABETH MOOS, stated to SA's JULIUS L. MATTSON and MAURICE A. TAYLOR that [redacted] ELIZABETH MOOS, became a CP member about 1937 and, as far as she knew, was still a Communist.

On June 27, 1955, one [redacted]

[redacted]

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RICHARD A. MORFORD

[redacted] mentioned above as an admitted former CP functionary, stated on June 29, 1950, that RICHARD A. MORFORD was the Executive Secretary of the NCASF and that although he met MORFORD at least once in an enlarged committee meeting of the CP around 1943, he was unable to describe MORFORD. [redacted] stated that from at least 1943, and for a time thereafter, MORFORD had been known to him as a Communist, such reports arising from MORFORD's activity in certain Communist-front organizations. [redacted] stated he had been told by [redacted] national CP functionary, at that time, of MORFORD's Communist affiliations; and that as late as 1945, another national CP functionary told [redacted] that MORFORD was a Communist.

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NY 100-7518

Bishop ARTHUR W. MOULTON

T-20, who was in a position to furnish reliable information concerning activities at the [redacted] on December 3, 1955, furnished information concerning a [redacted] [redacted] including Rev. ARTHUR W. MOULTON.

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BERENICE NOAR

T-28, who has not furnished sufficient information on which to base an estimate of reliability, and who stated he was acquainted with BERENICE SKIDELSKY, also known as BERENICE NOAR, stated that this individual was residing at the Hotel Brittany, 55 East 10th Street, New York City, as of February 7, 1954 (the date the informant was interviewed). T-28 stated BERENICE SKIDELSKY, aka. BERENICE NOAR, had occupied [redacted] at this hotel since August, 1952.

Records of the Manhattan Board of Elections, reviewed on February 7, 1954, by SE LEROY C. DAVIS, reflected that the above-mentioned individual registered under the American Labor Party designation in 1953, her address being given as 55 East 10th Street.

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EMILY PIERSON

T-27, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on April 10, 1951, furnished a [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] included Dr. EMILY M. PIERSON.

NY 100-7518

R. A. RESIKA

T-27 on September 14, 1951, furnished information to the effect that in August, 1947, R. A. RESIKA, 1660 Park Avenue, New York City, had bought a subscription to "New Masses" for another individual.

On March 27, 1953, RESIKA was interviewed by SA's DARWIN E. THORNTON and NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA, during the course of which interview he stated he was at that time Chairman of the New York Division of the NCASF. He stated further that he did not see why the Government should be interested in the NCASF, since, as far as he knew, the NCASF was an "open and public organization" which, like himself, was only interested in "peace and American-Soviet friendship". During the interview, he stated that "if the United States were attacked by a foreign government, I would defend the United States." He said this would include defending against an attack by the Soviet Union. He said that he was not a CP member and never had been one.

HOLLAND ROBERTS

T-21, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in 1952 to the effect that HOLLAND ROBERTS was a member of the Professional Club, CP, in Palo Alto, California. This source furnished similar information early in 1953. The same source furnished information on January 14, 1955, to the effect that a re-registration of members of the CP for 1955 had been accomplished, and that HOLLAND ROBERTS and certain others had been registered as members of the Palo Alto Professional Club of the CP.

ESLANDA ROBESON

T-18 on June 29, 1950, stated that ESLANDA ROBESON was a CP member in 1945, but that she does not hold herself out as a Communist and denies membership in the Party. The informant stated that ESLANDA ROBESON was a devoted member of the CP along with her husband, PAUL ROBESON. The

NY 100-7518

informant stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

of ESLANDA

ROBESON and her husband.

PAUL ROBESON

On November 3, 1955, T-6 furnished information to the effect that in June, 1955, the Council on African Affairs dissolved, and that at the time of the dissolution, PAUL ROBESON was chairman of the organization. (The Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

T-18 stated in June, 1950, that PAUL ROBESON had been known to him, prior to 1945, to be a concealed Communist.

FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN *NY*

T-18 stated on June 26, 1950, that he had never met Prof. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, but that in 1945 a national CP functionary indicated to T-18 that SCHUMAN was under Communist discipline.

ARTHUR SCHUTZER

[REDACTED] self-admitted former CP member for over 20 years, who, at the time of his expulsion from the Party in January, 1950, was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated on October 18, 1950, to SA JOSEPH A. CULLEN that ARTHUR SCHUTZER was definitely a CP member and that he had seen SCHUTZER at CP headquarters.

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NY 100-7518

JESSICA SMITH

On July 5, 1950, [redacted]

[redacted] who broke from the Party in 1945, stated to SA WILLIAM J. McCARTHY that JESSICA SMITH had been a trusted Communist with whom he had met as a leading member of the CP, repeatedly. [redacted] stated that these meetings took place at CP headquarters in subcommittee meetings of the Politburo of the CP.

Rev. WILLIAM B. SPOFFORD

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T-18, on June 26, 1950, stated that at some time in the past, prior to 1945, he had sat in closed Communist meetings with Rev. WILLIAM B. SPOFFORD and had discussed personalities and events with him as a Communist. The informant stated that at some time prior to 1945, SPOFFORD was reported to him officially by a national CP functionary to be a loyal member of the CP, at least under CP discipline.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

"The International Who's Who", 1951 edition, describes ANNA LOUISE STRONG as an American journalist who was a correspondent for various newspapers in the USSR during the period 1921-1949. She organized the "Moscow Daily News", the first English-language newspaper in Moscow, and was expelled from Russia in 1949. The "Daily Worker" issue of March 7, 1955, Page 2, Column 3, contained an article stating that the Soviet government announced that accusations made against ANNA LOUISE STRONG were false and had been "cooked up" by the organs of state security then handled by [redacted]

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MANDEL TERMAN

T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on December 11, 1956, to the effect that MANDEL TERMAN was currently Chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (It is

NY 100-7518

noted that T-2 on May 1, 1956, furnished information indicating that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship is an affiliate of the NCASF.)

T-18 stated on May 8, 1950, that he had known MANDEL TERMAN to be a concealed Communist at some time prior to 1945.

Dr. HARRY F. WARD

T-18 on June 26, 1950, stated that he had seen Dr. HARRY F. WARD on several occasions in the early 1940's on the 9th floor of CP headquarters, New York City, reporting to the Politburo as a member of the CP. T-18 stated that until 1945, WARD was known to T-18 to be a Communist.

VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF

T-18 stated that VICTOR YAKHONTOFF was a concealed Communist in the 1940's.

T-22, who has furnished insufficient information on which to base an estimate of reliability, and who stated he had known YAKHONTOFF both in Russia and in the United States, stated on November 9, 1950, that YAKHONTOFF had been a general in the Czar's army. T-22 stated that shortly after coming to the United States, YAKHONTOFF changed from his previous imperialist views, and has written books and pamphlets and has made speeches of a decidedly pro-Russian or pro-Stalinist nature.

It was learned through a pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 16, 1956, that YAKHONTOFF was at that time employed by "Russky Golos".

T-5 on May 16, 1956, stated that "Russky-Golos" is a Russian-language daily newspaper which has consistently followed the CP line and supports the same issues as the CP,USA. This latter informant stated that "Russky Golos"

NY 100-7518

was formerly the organ of the "Russian Section" of the International Workers Order (IWO). Since the dissolution of the IWO, the "Russian Section" is no longer known as such, but has been reorganized into Russian Cultural and Aid Society groups, which continue to support "Russky Golos" financially and look upon "Russky-Golos" as the organ of the Russian Cultural and Aid Society groups.

The IWO was legally dissolved and its charter revoked as of September 1, 1954, by the New York State courts, as a result of action instituted by the Department of Insurance of the State of New York on December 15, 1950.

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD (Deceased)

T-18, on July 27, 1950, stated that Prof. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD was a "concealed" Communist during the early 1940's; this informant stated that this information came from two national CP functionaries.

NY 100-1233

[redacted]

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 20, 1954, that

[redacted]

On May 2, 1956, the above informant advised that

[redacted]

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Another confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 15, 1953, that it has long been known that the "word" around the Communist Party and its fronts was to contact [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]

Another confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in February, 1954, that [redacted] of the New York State Communist Party in the 1930's and 1940's.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party (ALP) a struggle for power among three groups. These were the Communist Party (CP), the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the CP emerged as the controlling force within the ALP in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, and the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942, the CP was able to capture the ALP in Brooklyn. The informant knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The ALP never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the nonindustrial areas of New York State.

Another informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 4, 1956, that the CP then, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the ALP, constituted the force that controlled it.

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, ALP, announced the ALP State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

NY 100-7210

ARTKINO PICTURES, INCORPORATED

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 11, 1956, that the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. reflect that as of October, 1956, Artkino Pictures, Incorporated, 723 7th Avenue, New York City, was the registered agent of the foreign principals for exclusive distribution of motion pictures throughout the United States:

Sovexportfilm	USSR
Magyar Filmgyarto, M.V.	Budapest, Hungary
Centrala Wynaizmu Filmov	Warsaw, Poland
(Film Polski)	

APPENDIX

NY 100-7518

NEW MASSES

- * 1. A "Communist periodical."
(Attorney General Francis Biddle,
Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p 7688.)
- 2 "Nationally circulated weekly journal of
the Communist Party * * * whose ownership was vested
in the American Fund for Public Service" (Garland
Fund)
(House Committee on Un-American
Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75;
also cited in Reports, January 3, 1939, p 80; and
June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

NY 100-7518

NEW WORLD REVIEW

The 'Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications' published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities under date of May 14, 1951, Page 144, states that the name of the publication, "Soviet Russia Today", was changed to New World Review in March, 1951.

"Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a report dated March 29, 1944, Page 167; also cited in report dated June 25, 1942, Page 21.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-7518

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Act., or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
T-1 [REDACTED]	Location; BAYER's ✓ health.	1/15/57	TOLLEF JACOB- SON, JR.	100-7518- 4758.
T-2 [REDACTED]	Officers (letterhead) ✓	12/10/56	EVERETT K. DEANE & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-7518- 4744.
	Death of Dr. KINGSFURY ✓	8/13/56	ELLSWORTH GUS- TAFSON & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-7518- 4678.
	Death of Prof. FAIRCHILD ✓	12/10/56	EVERETT K. DEANE & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-7518- 4743
[REDACTED]		10/29/56	ELLSWORTH E. GUSTAFSON & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-7518- 4709
	PAUL ROBESON speech (copy) ✓	1/7/57	EVERETT K. DEANE & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-25857
	Letter from HOLLAND ROB- ERTS et al. ✓	12/10/56	" " " "	100-7518- 4743
	ELLA MARSHAK, leaflet ✓	10/29/56	ELLSWORTH E. GUSTAFSON & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-7518- 4707
	Movies. ✓	7/16/56	EVERETT K. DEANE & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-7518- 4666

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

NY 100-7518

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Act., or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
T-2 (Cont'd)	Fund-raising letter	12/10/56	EVERETT K. DEANE & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-7518- 4744

[REDACTED]	10/29/56	ELLSWORTH E. GUSTAFSON & SE FRANCIS W. MILLER	100-7518- 4709
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Documentation of Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

T-3 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	5/15/56		CG 100- 3810-1990
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Documentation of MANDEL TERMAN.

T-4 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	11/8/56	HARMON J. OGREN (WFO)	100-7518- 1A2049
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T-5 [REDACTED]	Van Cortlandt Committee of NCASF	11/15/56		
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STRONG speech 6/19/56

Documentation of ALBERT E. KAHN.

Documentation of VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF.
Documentation of American Labor Party.

STRONG speech 6/19/56	JAMES P. HALLERON (wr.)	[REDACTED]
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Rally 11/13/56, 11/19/56. " " " (wr.) [REDACTED]

Documentation of PAUL ROBESON.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

NY 100-7518

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Act., or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
T-7 PSI [redacted] [redacted]	STRONG speech.	✓ 6/25/56	JAS. M. BROWNE (written)	[redacted]
T-8 [redacted] Panel Source	Police protec- tion re rally.	✓ 11/13/56	EUGENE F. CABLE	100-7518- 4702
	Literature.	✓ 11/16/56	" " "	100-7518- 1A2051, 1A2052
	[redacted]	✓ 9/28 &/or 10/3/56	EUGENE F. CABLE	100-7518- 4687
T-9 [redacted]	MELISH speech	12/5/56	JOHN T. MURPHY	100-7518- 1A2057
	"Higher Educa- tion" leaflet	11/7/56	JOHN T. MURPHY	100-7518- 1A2060
	"New World Re- view" ad	11/7/56	JOHN T. MURPHY	100-7518- 1A2061
	Letter from HOLLAND ROETS,	12/5/56	JOHN T. MURPHY	100-7518- 1A2056
	Leaflet, "Jottings"	12/5/56	JOHN T. MURPHY	100-7518- 1A2058
T-10 [redacted] Panel Source	Rally	11/13/56 11/14/56	VINCENT J. ASCHEPL (wr.)	[redacted]
T-11 [redacted]	Rally	11/13/56 11/20/56	CARMELO GRAF- FAGNINI (oral transcript in- itiated by inft.)	[redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

NY 100-7518

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Act., or Description Date of Information Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
T-11 (Cont'd)	"Higher Education" leaflet ✓ 11/15/56	CARMELO GRAF-FAGNINI	100-7518-1A2059
T-12 [redacted]	Rally 11/13/56 ✓ 11/20/56	PETER C. CLEMENTE (wr.)	[redacted]
T-13 (Not used,)			
T-14 [redacted]	NCASF form ✓ 12/6/56 letter 10/29/56	ALBERT E. FALLER & JAS. J. KERIN	100-7518-4742
T-15 [redacted]	Movies ✓ 6/26/56	LAWRENCE MCWILLIAMS	100-15990
T-16 [redacted]	Documentation of Artkinos [redacted] ✓ 9/16/56 [redacted] ✓ 1/14/57		
T-17 [redacted]	[redacted] 7/2/56	ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO (Bank check)	100-7518-4672
	[redacted] 8/1/56	" " " "	" " "
	[redacted] 9/4/56	" " " "	100-7518-4683
	[redacted] 10/1/56	" " " "	100-7518-4689
	[redacted] ✓ 11/1/56	" " " "	100-7518-4705
	[redacted] 12/3/56	" " " "	100-7518-4741

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

NY 100-7518

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Act., or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
T-18 [REDACTED]	Documentation of B. Z. GOLDBERG			
	" " CORLISS LAMONT			
	" " SAUL MILLS			
	" " PAUL ROBESON			
	" " FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN			
	" " VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF			
	" " HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD			
	" " Dr. HARRY F. WARD			
	" " MANDEL THERMAN			
	" " SHIRLEY GRAHAM			
	" " ESIANDA ROBESON			
	" " WILLIAM B. SPOFFORD			
T-19 [REDACTED]	Documentation of WILLIAM MANDEL			
T-20 [REDACTED]	Documentation of Rev. ARTHUR W. MOULTON			
T-21 [REDACTED]	Documentation of HOLLAND ROBERTS			
T-22 [REDACTED]	Documentation of VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF			
T-23 [REDACTED]	Documentation of ELLA MARSHAK			
	" " MARY JANE MELISH			
T-24 [REDACTED]	Documentation of VIRGINIA EPSTEIN			
T-25 [REDACTED]	Documentation of ALPHAEUS HUNTON			
T-26 (Not used)				

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

NY 100-7518

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Act., or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
T-27 Former [redacted]	Documentation of R. A. RESIKA Documentation of EMILY PIERSON		✓ ✓	
T-28 [redacted]	Documentation of BERENICE NOAR			

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Informant used to document the ALP: [redacted]

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed in this report, and T-symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Pretext inquiry to establish VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF's employment with "Russky-Golos" was made by phone by SA DANIEL A. FLYNN on 4/16/56 to the phone listed to YAKHONTOFF, ostensibly in effort to contact him.

The Agent who attended the public lecture by ANNA LOUISE STRONG on 6/12/56 was SA FRANK W. CORNETT.

Coverage in connection with NCASF Rally for Peace & Friendship, 11/13/56, was afforded by SA's EUGENE F. CAPLE and FRANK W. CORNETT outside hall, and SA TOLLEF JACOBSON, JR., inside. Notes of SA JACOBSON will be maintained in instant NY case file.

More detailed [redacted] from T-16 has not been set out herein, in view of possibility of jeopardizing source.

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LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Will check records of Clerk of U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for status of NCASF's petition for review of NCASF's SACB case (per lead set out in relet to WFO).

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 2/11/57	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/9,13; 12/29,30/56;1/3,7-11, 14-18,21,23,24,27,28/57
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN- SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.		REPORT MADE BY TOLLEF JACOBSON JR.	FILED BY exd, tj
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT - 1950	

SYNOPSIS:

NCASF still located Suite 707, 114 E. 32nd St., NYC. Chairman Dr. JOHN A. KINGSBURY died August, 1956; efforts made to select replacement. THEODORE BAYER, NCASF Administrative Secretary, has been seriously ill and has not yet returned to duty. In his absence major portion of administrative work reportedly being handled by RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director. NCASF continues to distribute literature to libraries, educational institutions and individuals including its "regular constituency" of four thousand persons. NCASF-sponsored rally at NYC 6/12/56 at which ANNA LOUISE STRONG spoke on "Latest Trends In Soviet Union." NCASF-sponsored 15th Annual Rally For Peace and Friendship held at NYC

J. J. [REDACTED]
W. H. [REDACTED]
I. D. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AGENCY **AB(6-2,4-2,041,05)**
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. **2-26-57**
HOW FORW. **R/S**
BY **500/62**

H. J. [REDACTED] **70**

APPROVED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 6 - Bureau (100-146964) (RM) 1 - G-2, First Army (RM) 1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District (RM) 1 - Second OSI District, USAF (RM) 2 - Washington Field (RM) 2 - New York (100-7518)		100-146964-2253	RECORDED - 9
2-13-57 48 COPIES DESTROYED 1-21-9		FEB 12 1957	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-13 [redacted] (Panel Source)	11/30/56 ✓	100-3810-2278
T-14 [redacted] (Panel Source)	Pamphlet "The Cult of the Individual" ✓	100-3810-1B9 (612)
	Leaflet "U.S. 17-Point Exchange Program" ✓	" -1B9 (613)

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LEAD

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Will continue to follow and report the activities of
the CCASF.

REFERENCE

Report of SA PAUL H. KELLERMEYER dated 6/7/56
at Chicago.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CG 100-3810

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

All sources set forth herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless described otherwise.

The following organizations mentioned in this report have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Communist Party, USA

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

I. LOCATION OF OFFICES

T-1 advised on December 11, 1956, that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) maintains offices in room 403, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

II. OFFICERS

T-1 advised on December 11, 1956, that the following are presently officers of the CCASF:

MANDEL TERMAN - Chairman

JOHN ROSSEN - Executive Director

LE ROY WOLINS - Administrative Secretary

[redacted] New York, New York, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, advised on May 8, 1950, that he knew MANDEL TERMAN as a concealed member of the Communist Party prior to 1945. *n.c.*

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~~T-2~~ advised in January, 1956, that at that time LE ROY WOLINS was a member of a Communist Party club on the west side of Chicago.

~~T-2~~ advised in January, 1956, that at that time JOHN ROSSEN was a member of a Communist Party club in the Illinois-Indiana District of the Communist Party, USA, on the west side of Chicago. *K.C. 11*

III. ORGANIZATION

A closed meeting of the [] of the CCASF was held on June 18, 1956, at 173 West Adams Street, Chicago. At this meeting [] stated that the aims of the CCASF were peaceful co-existence and friendship with the USSR. [] stated that he had been with this organization since its inception thirteen years ago. [] explained that he had been active in the CCASF since its inception. At this meeting it was decided to break the CCASF into three sections: 1) the [] which is to meet once a week and will handle the more intricate matters of the Council; 2) the [] which is to be composed of [] and will meet once a month; 3) a section to be made up of rank and file members.

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[] stated that strong emphasis would be placed on correcting the wrongs done by STALIN on the minds of the people and CCASF members will be shown the errors clearly and logically. [] stated that the aim now is for peace and as soon as the American people realize this the sooner the cold war will end.

(T-3, 6/20/56)

The [] of the CCASF met on July 2, 1956, at 189 West Madison Street, Chicago. [] of [] members was elected and this committee was scheduled to meet every other week or as often as necessary to resolve any problems that might arise. It was decided that the [] of the CCASF would meet every five weeks to settle such matters as organizing programs and resolving any other matters which might come up before the Board. A proposed trip to Washington, D.C. by [] was discussed. It was their intention to visit YURI GOUK of the Russian Embassy and to pay a visit to the United States State Department to check on the possibility of a scientific exchange between Russian and American heart and cancer specialists.

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(T-3, 7/5/56)

On November 19, 1956, [] stated that the [] of the CCASF was made up of [] members but that only about []

CG 100-3810

[] stated that people are chosen to be members of this Board depending upon how much they can contribute to the CCASF activities in other fields. [] continued that the [] will set the policy of the CCASF and develop the CCASF program. The individual members will then take this program and work it into whatever clubs, churches, unions, or organizations to which these members belong.

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(T-4, 11/21/56)

IV. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The [] of the CCASF met on July 30, 1956, at 189 West Madison Street, Chicago. At this meeting [] stated he sent letters to the various city newspapers concerning the possibility of medical groups in the United States and the USSR getting together to discuss mutual problems. [] stated that these letters were not printed by any of the newspapers. []

[] spoke on the 17-point program of the United States State Department. It was anticipated that this program would be discussed in a future issue of the CCASF bulletin in which these points would be explained and extra copies would be sent to "liberal" ministers, student groups, and consulates.

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(T-3, 8/2/56)

The [] of the CCASF held a meeting on August 13, 1956, at 189 West Madison Street, Chicago. At this meeting [] reported on his activities since the last [] meeting, which included a letter to a local Chicago newspaper regarding the [] [] advised that this letter was printed by the newspaper.

[] spoke of his appearance before the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, stating his speech was well received. [] stated he felt that the Platform Committee desired to increase rather

than decrease tension between the USSR and the United States. The [] of the CCASF was directed to draft a concrete proposal concerning the 17 points of the United States State Department concerning travel and exchange with the Soviet Union. [] suggested that the policy of the CCASF, which will follow the 17-point program, be put off temporarily as an announcement of these policies at this time would be premature.

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(T-3, 8/16/56)

The [] of the CCASF held a meeting on September 10, 1956, at 189 West Madison Street, Chicago. It was stated at this meeting that a group of the Council's friends, not otherwise identified, would like to subsidize a pamphlet which would reprint in full the article entitled "Cult of the Individual" which appeared in "Pravda". This would be a public service feature done by the CCASF with a preface stating that this article was neither approved nor disapproved by the Council but merely done at the request of these interested parties. A committee was set up to draw up a program to work on the adoption and furtherance of the 17 points set out by the United States State Department for furthering cultural exchange.

(T-3, 9/24/56)

"'Pravda' is the organ of the Central and Moscow Committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is a central newspaper published in Moscow". This information is stated in "USSR Information Bulletin", a publication of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, page 265, May 12, 1952, issue.

The [] of the CCASF held a meeting on October 8, 1956, at 189 West Madison Street, Chicago. It was stated that the ANNA LOUISE STRONG, ~~infra, meeting recently held in Chicago was a tremendous success and a profit of \$225 was made.~~ It was stated that at a meeting scheduled for November 10, 1956, [] would deliver a speech on the 17-point program which was submitted at the Geneva Foreign Ministers meeting and which concerned the cultural exchange between the United States and the USSR. [] made available copies of the CCASF's position concerning the 17 points, which reflected that the CCASF agreed on each of these points. The [] members discussed the idea of setting up a membership in the CCASF. It was stated

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CG 100-3810

that the CCASF should sponsor more activities, including a conference on East-West relations. It was decided that big names should be asked to join the CCASF and new ideas for increasing interest must be found.

(T-3, 10/10/56)

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[Redacted]

(T-3, 11/13/56)

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[Redacted]

(T-5, 4/24/56, 6/2/56,
8/29/56, 9/26/56)

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The above information is not to be made public except in a regular proceeding by the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

VI. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A meeting sponsored by the CCASF was held on May 2, 1956, at 189 West Madison Street, Chicago. Featured speaker of the evening was LE ROY WOLINS, who spoke on the subject of the new five-year plan of the USSR. WOLINS in his talk refrained from any mention of politics and the topics discussed were agriculture, industry, mining, housing, and achievements in the Soviet Union. Approximately 19 individuals were in attendance at this affair.

(T-6, 5/4/56;
T-7, 5/16/56)

A

(T-1, 5/15/56)

On May 12, 1956,

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(T-8, 5/16/56;
T-1, 5/15/56)

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A leaflet announcing a Soviet-style dinner on May 26, 1956, at 2757 West Le Moyne Avenue, Chicago, sponsored by the CCASF stated that dishes to please every appetite would represent the various nationalities of the USSR. This leaflet stated further that the CCASF had obtained rights for an exclusive showing of a new Soviet film based on the story of Cinderella and this movie would be shown after the dinner.

(T-9, 6/13/56)

On May 26, 1956, the CCASF sponsored a Soviet-style dinner at 2757 West Le Moyne Avenue, Chicago. Approximately 140 persons were in attendance at this dinner and after the dinner a Russian movie based on the story of Cinderella was shown. At this affair LE ROY WOLINS made several announcements concerning coming events being sponsored by the CCASF.

(T-7, 6/4/56;
T-4, 5/28/56)

On June 9, 1956, the CCASF sponsored a meeting at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, for the benefit of the United States Olympic fund. MANDEL TERMAN was Chairman of the meeting and stated that the purpose of the meeting was to raise money for the United States Olympic team. Two movies were shown at this affair, one of which was a film about Russian sports. During the intermission TERMAN commented on the happy appearance of the Russian athletes in the movie. The featured speaker at this affair was JIM GOLLIDAY, a track star from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. GOLLIDAY spoke briefly on what the Olympics Committee was doing to raise money to send the United States Olympic team to the Olympics in Australia.

(T-7, 6/18/56;
T-4, 6/11/56)

On August 18, 1956, a social function for the benefit of the CCASF was held at the [redacted] The guest speaker at this function was FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, a professor from Williams College, Massachusetts, and now a guest professor at the University of Chicago. In his speech SCHUMAN stated he spent almost a month in Russia recently, stating this was his third trip to Russia, the first being in 1928 and the second in

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CG 100-3810

1930. SCHUMAN showed colored slides of photographs he had taken while in Russia and commented concerning each picture. SCHUMAN remarked about the Russians in the picture, commenting on how they looked well fed, well clothed, and happy. A collection was taken and \$203.40 was collected from approximately 100 people present.

(T-4, 8/22/56;
T-3, 8/21/56)

A press release issued by the CCASF stated that Chicagoans seeking a clearer picture of the meaning and impact of recent events in the Soviet Union would soon have the opportunity of hearing one of America's outstanding authorities on the subject. The release stated that ANNA LOUISE STRONG, a famed journalist, would speak on the subject "Stalin and After" at a public meeting on September 22, 1956, at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago. The release continued that STRONG was the author of more than 15 books on China, the Soviet Union, and other East European countries, with a record of more than three decades of international reporting from areas of revolutionary upheaval. According to the release, Miss STRONG was herself a victim of an international frame-up when in 1949 in Moscow the Beria police accused her of "espionage" against the USSR. In March, 1955, Moscow admitted and disclosed the falsity of the charges against Miss STRONG. The release stated this lecture was sponsored by the CCASF and tickets could be obtained from the offices of that organization. 1/22

(T-1, 9/17/56)

On September 22, 1956, the CCASF sponsored a meeting at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, at which ANNA LOUISE STRONG was the featured speaker. STRONG spoke about the STALIN era, which gave the world Socialism. STRONG stated that the USSR freed one-third of the people in the world and although STALIN, who in 1922 was head of the Communist Party, was not considered progressive, he was the only one who was close to the people, who knew what they wanted and needed. STRONG stated that the USSR fought against the Germans so strongly during World War II that the other countries of the world were amazed. She stated there was no anti-Semitism in Russia. She further stated that because the USSR held the Germans back and fought so frantically,

CG 100-3810

the whole world is indebted to the USSR. Approximately 300 persons were in attendance at this meeting.

(T-10, 9/25/56;
T-1, 9/28/56)

A leaflet entitled "Songs of Friendship" announced an affair on November 10, 1956, under the auspices of the CCASF at 3142 South Halsted Street, Chicago. This leaflet stated that the affair featured PETE SEEGER in a recital of songs of America and the Soviet Union. This affair marked the 23rd anniversary of United States-USSR diplomatic relations and the 39th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

(T-11, 10/9/56)

[redacted] New York, New York, identified SEEGER as a member of the CP in 1945.

On November 10, 1956, the CCASF sponsored an affair at 3142 South Halsted Street, Chicago, which featured folk singer PETE SEEGER. This affair marked the 23rd anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations and the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. At this affair SEEGER sang numerous songs and speeches were made by MANDEL TERMAN and JOHN ROSSEN. TERMAN stated that the aims of the CCASF were to help build up travel, trade, and exchange between the United States and the USSR. ROSSEN spoke generally about the work of the CCASF and made an appeal for funds.

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(T-4, 11/15/56; T-12, [redacted])

[redacted]
[redacted] 11/15/56)

A leaflet announced a lecture by TABITHA PETRAN, the famous foreign correspondent of the "National Guardian". This lecture was to take place on November 30, 1956, at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, under the auspices of the CCASF. This leaflet stated that PETRAN had just returned from a long journey through Russia and Soviet Central Asia.

(T-4, 10/25/56)

CG 100-3810

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication, launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation, which it found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management, and content. (1949 report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, page 394)

A press release announced that TABITHA PETRAN, correspondent for the New York weekly "National Guardian", would speak on her travels and experiences in the Soviet Union on November 30, 1956. The release stated that Miss PETRAN interviewed E. A. FURTSEVA, the only woman member of the Presidium of the Soviet Communist Party, L. P. ILYICHEV, presently Chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and other top Soviet leaders concerning the situation of the Jewish people in the USSR. The release stated that tickets were available from the CCASF, sponsors of this affair.

(T-2, October 19, 1956)

On November 30, 1956, the CCASF sponsored a meeting at 32 West Randolph Street at which a talk entitled "The Soviet New Look" was given by TABITHA PETRAN, world analysis editor of the New York "National Guardian". MANDEL TERMAN gave a speech at this affair, speaking briefly about the 13 years of the CCASF and concerning the fact that now it was more important to have peace, friendship, and cultural exchange than ever before. PETRAN's talk dealt almost entirely with Egypt rather than the announced topic and her account of the trouble in Egypt was almost entirely regarding the invasion of Fort Said and the English responsibility for brutality there. The impression was given that the English and the French imperialists were responsible for the whole thing. PETRAN brought out that the people of Egypt looked upon the USSR as a real friend. She stated that the British forces had painted red flags on their tanks to lure the people out into the open and then shot them down. During a question and answer period PETRAN avoided involving the USSR in any way with the unfavorable treatment of the Hungarians. PETRAN stated that the Hungarian Government had called for USSR aid to maintain order.

(T-13, 12/4/56)

VII. PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

The May, 1956, issue of "Friendship" states it is the monthly bulletin of the CCASF. This bulletin carried an article stating that JIM GOLLIDAY, star of Northwestern University's track team, would speak on "Friendship Through the Olympics". The article stated that American and Soviet colored films of Olympic stars would highlight the meeting, which was to be held on June 9, 1956. The article stated that proceeds of the affair would go to the United States Olympic Committee. This bulletin also contained an article entitled "Soviet House Cleaning". This article stated that if any lesson stands out in the current Soviet house cleaning with its tragic revelations and hopeful reforms it is that international tension and hatred hamper and frustrate all peoples in their unending search and struggle for a better life. The article stated that present Soviet leaders have shown considerable courage in revealing skeletons from their cold war closet. The article continued that a good deal remains to be explained as to details of how the skeletons got there and what correctives are in prospect. The article further stated that one of the best assurances that there would be no repetition of such tragedies is continuing development of a world climate of friendship and mutual confidence. The article stated that it is to this work that the CCASF dedicates itself. The article stated that in this work it was now realized more than ever that on both sides objectivity and criticism are a vital necessity to a healthy relationship between American and Soviet people. The article concluded that while the re-evaluation of history in the Soviet Union is itself the result of the lessening of world tensions, it cannot be but a greater stimulus to a further growth of mutual confidence, a strengthening of peace and friendship.

(T-4, 5/28/56)

The June, 1956, issue of "Friendship" carried an editorial entitled "The Olympics". This article stated in essence that in the building of American-Soviet friendship one picture of an American track hero in a friendly embrace with a Soviet counterpart after a hard-fought contest is worth dozens of the most carefully phrased diplomatic notes. The article stated that is why the CCASF's affair on June 9, 1956, entitled "Friendship Through the Olympics" was so important. By its very

nature this meeting reputed the idea, a product of cold war hysteria, that American patriotism and American-Soviet friendship are contradictory. The total proceeds of this meeting were to be turned over to the United States Olympic fund. The editorial stated that it was known that America's best in competition with top athletes of all nations, including the Soviet Union and China, would not only bring glory to themselves and our country but also build friendly ties of world importance. The editorial stated that the CCASF intended to do everything it could to dramatize the friendship message of the Olympics.

(T-4, 7/5/56)

The July-August, 1956, issue of "Friendship" carried an article which stated that ANNA LOUISE STRONG would lecture at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, on September 22, 1956, under the auspices of the CCASF. The article stated that Miss STRONG, with a long string of books to her credit on the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, was expelled from the USSR in 1949 on charges of being a spy. After the death of STALIN in 1953 the charges were retracted and the Soviet Government apologized. The article stated that among the questions to be covered were the significance of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, including the reappraisal of STALIN's role; Soviet policy on minority groups, and the current and future role of the USSR internationally.

(T-4, 8/22/56)

A copy of a statement presented to the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention on August 7, 1956, at Chicago, by MANDEL TERMAN, Chairman of the CCASF, reflected the following: This organization is dedicated to the proposition that friendship, trade, and cultural exchange with the USSR are in the best interests of the American people. It is universally recognized that America and the Soviet Union are the two most powerful nations in the world and therefore it follows that if there is an agreement between them world peace is secure. To stabilize the gains that have been made by negotiation and to develop further the climate of peace and understanding between the United States and the USSR, the CCASF advocates full-scale development of travel, trade, and cultural exchange. The CCASF has been working to remove two barriers to large-scale

travel between the United States and the Soviet Union. TERMAN stated he had urged the Soviet authorities to make a more realistic evaluation of the ruble as far as tourists are concerned so that more Americans will be financially able to travel in the USSR. The Council also felt that the United States should repeal the fingerprinting provision for tourists under the Walter-Mc Carran Act. It already has developed some cultural and scientific exchange and the Council believed that there could be a significant expansion of such exchange with consequent increased benefits. This statement stated that they urged a plank favoring programs of scientific and cultural exchange with the USSR be incorporated in the Democratic platform.

(T-1, 8/13/56)

The September, 1956, issue of "Friendship" carried an article which stated that this issue marked the completion of "Friendship's" first year of publication. The article stated "Just as the sun of international friendship began peeping through the icy cold war clouds in this year our "Friendship" bulletin came out of the plain envelope characteristic of cold war hysteria at home". The article stated that this bulletin was now being mailed to 3,300 individuals compared to 700 for the first issue.

(T-4, 9/21/56)

The November, 1956, issue of "Friendship" carried an article which stated that PETE SEEGER would be featured at an affair of the CCASF on November 10, 1956. This article stated that the program would mark the 23rd anniversary of United States-USSR diplomatic relations and the 39th anniversary of the Soviet Union. The article stated that MANDEL TERMAN, Council Chairman, had stated he would make an important announcement at the meeting about a new Council program. This bulletin also reflected that the CCASF was sponsoring a speech on November 30, 1956, in Chicago, by TABITHA PETRAN, the world analysis editor of the "National Guardian". This article stated that during her extensive travels in the Soviet Union PETRAN paid special attention to the status of Soviet women and social changes in Soviet Central Asia. The article stated that this meeting would be given over entirely to PETRAN's lecture and an extensive question and answer period.

(T-1, 10/31/56)

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A pamphlet entitled "The Cult of the Individual" stated that it was published as a public service by the CCASF. This leaflet contained an introduction which stated "This pamphlet contains the full text of a resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union originally published in 'Pravda' on July 2, 1956, and released by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in Washington on July 11, 1956. In response to many requests the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship publishes this pamphlet as a public information service implying no pro or con opinion on the part of the Council as to its contents." This pamphlet then contained a reprint of the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on overcoming the cult of the individual and its consequences.

(T-14, 11/14/56)

A leaflet entitled "U.S. 17 Point Exchange Program Magna Carta for Friendship" was issued by the CCASF. This leaflet stated that the American people and the people of the Soviet Union are entering a new era in their relations. The leaflet stated that on September 11, 1956, President EISENHOWER called together almost 150 leaders in 40 fields for a conference on how to promote person-to-person exchange. The leaflet stated that it was a source of gratification to the CCASF that this policy which the CCASF had urged for more than a decade has become the officially declared policy of our Government. The leaflet stated that the nearest thing to a Magna Carta of this new era was the 17-point program for travel and cultural exchange proposed by the United States. The leaflet then set forth the 17-point program for cultural and other forms of exchange issued by the United States and set forth the CCASF position on each point. The CCASF position on each point concurs with each proposal.

(T-14, 11/14/56)

VIII. COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS

During May, 1956, it was learned from [redacted] of the CCASF and known to this source as a Communist Party member [redacted]

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(T-2, 5/29/56)

IX. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

CCASF

The June, 1956, issue of "Friendship", monthly bulletin of the CCASF, carried an editorial which stated that one picture of an American track hero in a friendly embrace with a Soviet counterpart after a hard-fought contest is worth dozens of the most carefully phrased diplomatic notes.

(T-4, 7/5/56)

Communist Party

"....peaceful competition with the Soviet Union is of the greatest benefit for our country."

("The Worker",
6/17/56, page 4)

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CG 100-3810

CCASF

In a speech given on August 7, 1956, before the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention, MANDEL Terman, Chairman of the CCASF, described the work of this organization. Terman stated that the CCASF felt that the United States should repeal the fingerprinting provisions for tourists under the Walter-Mc Carran Act.

(T-1, 8/13/56)

Communist Party

"Let us struggle, all together, to lift our fingerprint curtain and give warm greetings from our shores to the many sport, dramatic, musical, and other artistic organizations from the Soviet, Chinese, and People's Democratic countries."

("Daily Worker",
9/25/56, page 7)

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

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CG 100-3810

ADMINISTRATIVE

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	File Number Where Located
T-1 [redacted]	Location of offices and current officers ✓	Instant report
	Letter extending invitation to affair on 5/12/56 ✓	100-3810-1990
	5/12/56 ✓	" -2009
	Press release on meeting featuring ANNA LOUISE STRONG on 9/22/56 ✓	" -2195
	9/22/56 ✓	" -2212
	Statement by MANDEL TERMAN before Platform Committee of Democratic National Con- vention ✓	" -1B9 (536)
	November, 1956, issue of "Friendship" ✓	" -1B9 (603)

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T-2
[redacted]

[redacted]

Press release re TABITHA
PETRAN affair on 11/30/56 ✓

[redacted]

" -1984

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CG 100-3810

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	File Number Where Located	
T-3 [redacted]	6/18/56 ✓	100-3810-2057	
	7/2/56 ✓	" -2093	
	7/30/56 ✓	" -2114	
	8/13/56 ✓	" -2131	
	9/10/56 ✓	" -2184	
	10/8/56 ✓	" -2234	b6
	[redacted] ✓	" -2258	b7C b7D
	8/18/56 ✓	" -2154	
T-4 [redacted] (Panel Source)	[redacted] ✓	100-3810-2276	
	5/26/56 ✓	" -2006	
	6/9/56 ✓	" -2037	
	8/18/56 ✓	" -2176	
	11/10/56 ✓	" -2264	
	Leaflet announcing PETRAN lecture on 11/30/56 ✓	" -1B9 (593)	
	May, 1956, issue of "Friendship" ✓	" -1B9 (487)	
	June, 1956, issue of "Friendship" ✓	" -2082	

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CG 100-3810

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	File Number Where Located	
T-4 (cont'd) [redacted] (Panel Source)	July-August, 1956, issue ✓ of "Friendship"	100-3810-1B9 (542)	
	September, 1956, issue of ✓ "Friendship"	" -1B9 (563)	
CS T-5 [redacted]	[redacted] ✓	100-3810-1967, 2033, 2133, 2226	
T-6 [redacted]	5/2/56 ✓	100-3810-1951	
T-7 [redacted]	5/2/56 ✓	100-3810-2039	b6
	5/26/56 ✓	" -2040	b7C
	6/9/56 ✓	" -2028	b7D
T-8 [redacted] (PSI)	5/12/56 ✓	100-3810-2022	
T-9 [redacted]	Leaflet announcing Soviet ✓ style dinner on 5/26/56	100-3810-1B9 (498)	
T-10 [redacted]	9/22/56 ✓	100-3810-2180	
T-11 [redacted]	Leaflet entitled "Songs ✓ of Friendship"	100-3810-2207	
T-12 [redacted]	11/10/56 ✓	100-3810-2247	

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 12-28-56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/3-7,10,11/56
TITLE OF CASE CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP		REPORT MADE BY PAUL H. KELLERMEYER	TYPED BY RML
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

SYNOPSIS:

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship maintains offices in room 403, 189 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Organization publishes monthly bulletin entitled "Friendship". Aims of organization stated as peaceful co-existence and friendship with USSR. Organization sponsored several affairs at which speakers praised the USSR and called for an exchange of trade, travel, and culture between the United States and the USSR. Organization published pamphlet as a public service which contained the full text of a resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and released by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., in July, 1956. Informant reported present policy of organization is to appear "neutral" in any disputes involving the United States and the USSR.

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AGENCY *RAB(0-6), G-2, ONI, OSI*
 REQ. REC'D
 DATE FORW. *1-15-57*
 HOW FORW. *RIS*
 BY *JOC/ben*

APPROVED <i>USF/mmt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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(6) - Bureau (100-146964) (REGISTERED)		<i>2249</i>	
1 - G-2, Chicago (REGISTERED)			RECORDED-34
1 - ONI, Chicago (REGISTERED)			INDEXED - 37
1 - OSI, Chicago (REGISTERED)		DEC 31 1956	
2 - New York (100-7618) (REGISTERED)			EX-110
2 - Chicago (100-3810)			
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